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MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore, Maryland 21209

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Active Membership (adults)	\$ 2.00 plus local chapter dues
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Cover: Great Cormorant in St. Marys County. Photo by Edward H. Schell



REPORT OF STATE-WIDE BIRD COUNT, MAY 1, 1971

C. Douglas Hackman

For the second consecutive year we have achieved coverage in each of the 23 Maryland counties. This year 307 observers devoted 951 party hours to the task of sampling the spring migration. They covered 3171½ miles, of which 434 were on foot and 23½ by boat. A respectable total of 129,780 individuals of 241 species was recorded.

Prior to the count, many observers were expressing the opinion that the count would be too early in May to be a good one. Others thought the weather in April had been too cold and that as a result there would be very few migrants to see. Others looked at both sides of the coin and expected a smattering of the usual migrants as well as an interesting number of winter birds still to be seen. As it turned out, the 307 observers, optimists and pessimists alike, certainly had an interesting day of birding.

As usual, county coverage was somewhat uneven. Many counties had large, well-organized teams that systematically covered the best habitats. Other counties could field only one or two teams, who in some instances, confined their efforts to a limited area. Kent County led the state with 154 species, with Dorchester and Baltimore Counties close behind with 153 and 152, respectively. Kent County fielded 57 observers; Baltimore County, 74; and Dorchester, but 1. County totals follow:

Kent	154	Anne Arundel	109	Queen Annes	72
Dorchester	153	Garrett	104	Calvert	71
Baltimore	152	Allegany	104	St. Marys	70
Montgomery	138	Talbot	104	Harford	67
Caroline	128	Howard	96	Washington	62
Worcester	114	Charles	96	Carroll	55
Prince Georges	114	Somerset	85	Wicomico	25
Frederick	112	Cecil	84		

New all-time high and low counts were established for the majority of species on the count lists. This year's observers encountered unusually large numbers of waterfowl. Several species of shorebirds and gulls also were commoner than usual. Only three cuckoos were observed, the lowest total since 1956. New high counts were established for the Great Horned and Barred Owls. Counts for all species of woodpecker were high. Flycatcher totals were very low throughout the state. Many observers remarked about the scarcity of the Catbird and the 114 birds observed this year were a far cry from the 1385 recorded last year. Warbler and vireo totals were generally only half those of the previous year, with all species except Cape May represented. Even though this was a poor year for winter finches, several species were recorded. New high counts were recorded for 11 species of sparrows.

Two previously unrecorded species were added to the May count total. A Rufous Hummingbird was well seen and documented in Frederick County. The Ringed Turtle Dove that wintered in Towson, and was recorded on the Christmas Count, was seen by several observers.

Table 1 illustrates the situation that was encountered this year. It presents the computed number of birds of several species observed per 100 party hours. One may see that waterfowl totals are the highest they have been during the 10-year period. Totals for the Catbird, Acadian Flycatcher and several other species are at an all-time low. Totals for the wintering sparrows and juncos are, however, at a 10-year high. Quite simply stated, those species that should have been here were not, while those that should have departed were still very much in evidence.

Table 1. Birds per 100 Party Hours, 1962-1971

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Blue-winged Teal	1.0	0.9	0.4	13.0	3.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	12.0	30.0
Lesser Scaup	9.0	3.0	4.0	112.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	15.0	179.0
Acadian Flycatcher	11.0	6.0	1.0	4.0	20.0	12.0	9.0	5.0	20.0	0.3
Catbird	141.0	91.0	48.0	112.0	141.0	98.0	118.0	91.0	158.0	11.0
Hermit Thrush	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	9.0	2.0	2.0	0.9	2.0	11.0
Red-eyed Vireo	101.0	49.0	16.0	28.0	106.0	60.0	80.0	66.0	103.0	14.0
American Redstart	50.0	52.0	21.0	35.0	60.0	39.0	48.0	46.0	48.0	8.0
Scarlet Tanager	43.0	26.0	6.0	19.0	38.0	27.0	31.0	20.0	56.0	3.0
Indigo Bunting	21.0	15.0	6.0	6.0	46.0	24.0	21.0	12.0	52.0	2.0
Slate-colored Junco	1.0	14.0	12.0	21.0	3.0	2.0	0.3	3.0	4.0	33.0
White-thr. Sparrow	128.0	170.0	175.0	553.0	80.0	95.0	221.0	104.0	70.0	563.0

Summary of Coverage

GARRETT COUNTY (Gar). 9 observers. 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. Glenn Austin, Carl W. Carlson, Mrs. William Cook, Bill Devlin, Mrs. Gordon Paul, Dorothy Sherman, Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor, Josephine Walker, John Willetts.

ALLEGANY COUNTY (All). 24 observers. 5:30 pm to 6:30 pm. F. Decker, Dick Douglass, William Eichelberger, C. & D. Ferguson, Harold & Lillian Frankhouser, Dale Fuller, Mrs. Roberta Hager, Charles Hager, Ken Hodgdon, Mrs. Dorothy Malec, William and Mark Malec, Joseph and Virginia Minke, L. Minnick, Annabelle Nazelrod, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Morgan, James Paulus, Ronald and Marge Rosher, Patsy Wilmoth, John Workmeister

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Was). 13 observers. 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. E. Edwards, Bob Keedy, Mary Keedy, Ray McCoy, Lois Downin, Alice Mallonee, D. Boone, Ray McCoy, Jr., Carol Sheldon, Mary Cordemann, Margaret Long, G. Beck.

FREDERICK COUNTY (Fre). 11 observers. 5 am to 6 pm. W. Meredith, John Richards, Ruth Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, Robert Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. William Steinhart, Miss Mary Motherway, Charles Mullican, Bill Shirey. (Also some totals contributed by Ed McKnight and Richard Rowlett.)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Mon). 19 observers. 5:05 a.m. to 8:15 p.m. Isaac Sanchez, Vincent Jones, Richard Rowlett, Robert Hahn, P. DuMont, Paul DuMont, Jean DuMont, Ted Eliot, Harvey Mudd, H. Petrow, L. Holtschlag, Ella Pfeiffer, Bill Oberman, Howard Ross, Anne Ross, Dennis McLane, Tom Valega, Michael Bowen, Jay Bowen.

HOWARD COUNTY (How). 5 observers. Morris R. Collins, Mrs. G. Colin Munro, Mrs. Dorothy Rauth, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler S. Robbins.

CARROLL COUNTY (Crl). 4 observers. 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. Bertha Poe, Elmer Worthley, Jean Worthley, Zola Cantwell.

HARFORD COUNTY (Har). 4 observers. 6:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. J. Wortman, Paul Scharf, Mr. and Mrs. Kohout.

BALTIMORE COUNTY (Bal). 74 observers. 12:01 a.m. to 9:15 p.m. Margaret Allick, Mrs. William Anderson, Laure Andres, Tommy Andres, Rosalie Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bohanan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brainard, Doris Brumback, Mrs. L. B. Buterbaugh, Kyle Cantwell, Dolores Chalk, Dot Clark, Scott Clemson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cook, Elaine Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Corey, Bill Corliss, Compton Crook, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Dandy, Jane Daniels, Chuck Endres, Caroline Fisher, Dr. Elizabeth Fisher, Mrs. Carl Francis, Alice Friedel, Mr. and Mrs. Lansin Fulford, S. Geddes, Doug Hackman, David Holmes, Craig Jeschke, Mrs. R. Norman Joyner, Alice Kaestner, Mrs. Marvin Kaufman, Marge Kay, Haven Kolb, Barbara Larrabee, Robert Lyon, Mrs. Alan Markham, R. Taylor McLean, R. Taylor McLean, Jr., Stewart McLean, Mrs. Reginald McHale, Mrs. John Mulholland, D. Mulholland, Jeffrey Mulholland, Patsy Perlman, Mac Plant, Dr. and Mrs. William Pope, John Poteet, James Poultney, Phyllis Ravesies, Fred Roelecke, M. Shipley, Joe Shriver, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lester Simon, Hazel Skirven, Mr. and Mrs. T. Slaughter, John R. Smith, Eileen Spring, Mrs. Leo Vollner, Etta Wedge, Mrs. E. Wheeler, Frances Yatsevitch.

ANNE ARUNDEL (Ann). 10 observers. 5:55 a.m. to 8:15 p.m.

Table 2. STATE-WIDE BIRD COUNT

Species	Gar	All	Was	Fre	Mon	How	Crl	Har	Bal	Ann	Cal	PrG	Cha	StM	Ceo	Ken	Que	Car	Tal	Dor	Wic	Som	Wor	Total
Common Loon	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	69	6	-	2	-	2	-	6	19	-	2	21	-	-	-	130
Red-throated Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Horned Grebe	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	42	3	2	4	36	-	1	47	-	-	-	145
Pied-billed Grebe	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	36
Double-cr. Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	156	243
Great Blue Heron	2	1	-	7	1	2	-	-	23	4	-	2	5	100	2	104	23	20	14	73	1	25	2	411
Green Heron	4	8	-	4	9	2	1	-	12	2	-	11	3	3	1	25	8	13	1	20	-	10	15	152
Little Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7
Cattle Egret	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	37	-	42	28	111
Common Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	2	8	-	2	24	-	32	2	85
Snowy Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	26	-	35	7	72	
Louisiana Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	14	
Black-cr. Night Heron	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3+	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	34
Yellow-cr. Night Heron	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Least Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
American Bittern	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	14
Glossy Ibis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	51	31	-	88
Mute Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Whistling Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	24	19	1	-	8	-	-	-	55
Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	46	-	-	66	-	-	545	3904	45	1000	2500	339	-	-	134	8581
Brant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	51
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mallard	14	7	18	44	37	5	6	7	90	28	-	22	10	3	2	279	4	60	4	41	-	6	11	698
Black Duck	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	9	1	-	37	2	-	4	73	42	14	3	111	2	26	3	334
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	27	-	51
Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	11
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	1	3	-	-	19	2	2	4	91	-	-	-	135
Blue-winged Teal	3	9	-	50	18	-	-	2	10	-	-	12	15	-	4	20	2	12	2	102	-	46	-	307
American Widgeon	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	38
Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	10
Wood Duck	8	16	-	50	92	-	2	2	73	6	-	59	5	-	6	80	-	21	-	8	-	-	5	433
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Ring-necked Duck	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Canvasback	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	55
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	79
Lesser Scaup	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3+	50	-	136	213	-	5	1375	-	-	-	1784
Bufflehead	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Oldsquaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
White-winged Sooter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	83	-	-	-	85
Common Sooter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	64
Ruddy Duck	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	25

	Gar	All	Was	Fre	Kon	How	Cri	Har	Bal	Ann	Cal	PrG	Cha	StM	Ceo	Ken	Que	Car	Tal	Dor	Wie	Som	Wor	Total
Hooded Merganser												3				16								19
Common Merganser	2	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32
Red-br. Merganser	2	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	34
Turkey Vulture	10	9	13	23	34	67	8	25	113	17	2	7	5	4	4	272	38	326	7	71	8	89	13	1165
Black Vulture	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	36	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	47
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Cooper's Hawk	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Red-tailed Hawk	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	8	1	-	2	1	1	-	11	-	6	2	3	2	2	-	47
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	-	-	-	8	1	2	-	7	6	-	7	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	40
Broad-winged Hawk	4	4	3	3	10	6	2	4	19	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	62
Rough-legged Hawk	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bald Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	17
Marsh Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	4	-	13	-	9	-	35
Osprey	-	1	-	4	11	-	-	-	6	1	2	1	9	20	1	78	24	7	6	27	-	10	4	212
Sparrow Hawk	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	11	-	-	2	1	2	2	9	2	3	2	-	-	2	-	44
Ruffed Grouse	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Bobwhite	2	34	13	29	30	32	5	10	64	40	7	30	26	20	8	258	41	151	8	60	-	51	11	930
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	-	4	40	3	12	16	2	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	150
Turkey	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
King Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	14
Clapper Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	-	10
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	50
Sora	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9
Common Gallinule	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	31
American Coot	14	-	-	6	30	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	8	2	1	-	4	-	20	6	99
Semipalmated Plover	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Killdeer	3	26	16	27	7	1	1	1	11	6	1	3	2	2	3	31	9	19	3	4	-	10	1	187
Black-bellied Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	11
Ruddy Turnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
American Woodcock	2	4	-	11	8	4	-	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	76
Common Snipe	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	6	82	1	1	7	6	1	-	20	7	15	1	10	-	1	-	167
Upland Plover	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
Spotted Sandpiper	12	11	1	28	46	4	2	1	43	3	-	6	1	-	1	9	-	6	1	3	-	1	1	180
Solitary Sandpiper	1	6	1	24	5	1	-	-	14	8	-	4	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	73
Willet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	32	80	160
Greater Yellowlegs	4	1	-	5	2	-	-	5	55	7	-	-	4	-	-	20	2	14	7	80	-	5	2	213
Lesser Yellowlegs	6	1	-	55	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	22	2	14	2	43	-	10	-	165
Purple Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	29	-	-	-	101
White-r. Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	3	1	-	60	-	-	-	92

June 1971

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

	Gar	All	Was	Fre	Mon	How	Cr1	Har	Bal	Ann	Cal	PrG	Cha	StM	Ceo	Ken	Que	Car	Tal	Dor	Wic	Som	Wor	Total
Dunlin	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	127	-	-	27	175
Dowitcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Semipalmated Sandpiper	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	17
Sanderling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	58
Great Black-b. Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	-	1	6	-	-	4	40
Herring Gull	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	24	35	-	-	-	85	15	17	98	35	10	2	425	-	700	48	1570
Ring-billed Gull	6	31	-	-	3	-	-	35	97	-	23	-	250	10	44	443	90	260	63	115	-	450	127	2047
Laughing Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	75	35	-	68	20	304	178	280	6	-	35	1013
Bonaparte's Gull	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	70	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	88	9	-	-	2	174
Common Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	7	13	-	12	29	65
Least Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	80
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	34
Black Tern	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Black Skimmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
Mourning Dove	6	27	38	74	114	80	17	24	425	42	9	80	15	10	18	292	21	136	79	32	-	7	15	1561
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
Screech Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	6
Great Horned Owl	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	31
Barred Owl	6	-	-	1	5	5	-	-	9	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	42
Chuck-will's Widow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	1	7
Whip-poor-will	-	4	-	-	6	11	-	-	25	3	-	2	3	-	-	2	-	19	-	11	-	-	1	87
Chimney Swift	1	33	44	54	403	38	12	130	191	16	18	55	4	15	212	46	13	73	21	43	-	52	15	1489
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	3	1	3	2	-	-	4	-	22
Rufous Hummingbird	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Belted Kingfisher	3	8	-	4	5	3	4	3	31	4	-	4	2	3	1	32	1	5	1	2	-	4	5	125
Yellow-sh. Flicker	51	92	21	38	55	23	10	16	253	45	3	23	8	5	20	109	8	42	5	11	1	28	13	880
Pileated Woodpecker	1	12	1	7	6	-	-	-	6	5	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	56
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	13	1	28	87	46	8	10	107	65	5	45	11	2	19	84	1	55	4	13	-	-	3	608
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	10	3	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	37
Yellow-b. Sapsucker	4	5	-	4	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	25
Hairy Woodpecker	7	13	1	3	6	2	1	-	23	14	3	3	-	1	4	17	-	7	1	4	-	-	2	112
Downy Woodpecker	8	47	2	24	90	21	7	3	137	35	3	34	7	1	7	36	3	31	2	11	-	13	8	530
Eastern Kingbird	3	3	1	6	8	4	-	-	9	3	-	10	2	2	-	22	-	11	-	8	-	17	-	109
Gr. Crested Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	2	1	8	-	1	-	28
Eastern Phoebe	8	32	1	9	21	10	6	4	42	6	2	7	2	2	1	1	-	22	1	-	-	-	3	180
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acadian Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Traill's Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
E. Wood Pewee	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13

	Car	All	Was	Fre	Mon	How	Cr1	Har	Bal	Ann	Cal	PrG	Cha	StM	Ceo	Ken	Que	Car	Tal	Dor	Wic	Som	Hor	Total
Horned Lark	5	-	-	10	2	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	23	1	-	44	1	8	-	6	2	110
Tree Swallow	163	15	-	6	223	11	1	35	210	15	110	87	40	100	12	108	70	262	22	416	-	22	22	1950
Bank Swallow	-	-	-	18	4	1	-	-	118	1	14	72	10	-	15	226	80	50	2	80	-	-	-	691
Rough-w. Swallow	19	12	3	16	32	2	-	-	28	10	1	4	12	-	-	11	-	6	-	6	-	-	3	165
Barn Swallow	88	25	31	24	150	158	38	59	695	41	75	59	225	50	39	315	350	303	71	485	4	269	147	3701
Cliff Swallow	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	5	-	-	-	150
Purple Martin	70	60	1	43	35	35	-	8	161	6	30	52	6	20	23	94	18	157	29	81	-	131	10	1070
Blue Jay	83	105	18	255	2047	766	189	321	4043	575	226	399	36	10	47	414	66	237	68	35	8	51	8	10007
Common Raven	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Common Crow	82	80	31	110	352	60	48	63	524	76	5	71	31	25	12	212	30	145	24	26	4	70	10	2091
Fish Crow	-	-	-	7	23	24	2	4	18	16	8	9	9	5	3	31	-	3	8	31	-	33	15	249
Black-c. Chickadee	41	20	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Carolina Chickadee	-	-	3	37	172	38	2	22	255	84	12	56	1	2	29	96	-	115	13	33	5	25	9	1009
Tufted Titmouse	5	99	7	28	158	57	10	15	230	107	12	66	5	1	27	39	2	97	11	38	4	8	10	1036
White-br. Nuthatch	17	29	-	-	17	4	-	-	42	1	-	2	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	122
Red-br. Nuthatch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Brown-h. Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	3	-	2	20
Brown Creeper	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
House Wren	4	5	2	8	64	1	2	-	45	5	1	11	1	1	4	12	-	7	1	10	-	5	4	193
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Carolina Wren	-	10	5	15	68	21	1	6	103	83	11	9	7	2	7	52	-	35	19	23	-	14	3	494
Long-b. Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	40	-	14	2	74
Short-b. Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Mockingbird	2	44	17	31	48	50	5	19	312	27	6	57	35	10	19	383	70	101	27	21	3	78	6	1371
Catbird	2	-	-	6	6	1	5	-	7	-	-	1	7	2	13	29	1	12	2	11	-	9	-	114
Brown Thrasher	7	25	20	55	48	32	1	5	202	52	2	47	5	8	11	111	11	96	1	12	1	35	8	795
Robin	183	331	71	332	310	115	48	97	1929	127	53	147	30	45	342	540	200	341	145	100	17	460	18	5981
Wood Thrush	7	20	-	11	34	19	1	-	25	47	8	10	2	1	7	22	-	49	18	12	-	5	-	298
Hermit Thrush	7	-	1	-	18	4	1	2	51	4	2	7	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	110
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Gray-cheeked Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Veery	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13
E. Bluebird	16	5	-	6	16	7	4	-	1	3	1	49	10	3	-	19	1	25	1	6	-	-	-	173
Blue-gr. Gnatcatcher	10	14	-	19	240	29	4	7	102	40	6	23	3	-	-	5	2	15	10	8	-	18	6	561
Golden-cr. Kinglet	4	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	92	14	11	12	53	8	-	3	108	17	3	10	-	-	-	7	-	6	1	1	-	-	1	347
Water Pipit	-	-	3	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	30
Cedar Waxwing	-	-	4	17	11	-	-	-	15	-	-	3	-	-	-	64	-	3	3	-	-	30	19	169
Loggerhead Shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Starling	73	303	155	211	514	142	102	89	2516	110	42	290	80	100	614	1543	200	620	100	135	38	498	52	8527
White-eyed Vireo	-	4	-	1	8	8	-	-	15	9	3	18	2	-	1	2	-	37	1	17	-	34	9	169

	Gar	All	Was	Pre	Mon	How	Cr1	Har	Bal	Ann	Cal	PrG	Cha	StM	Cec	Ken	Que	Car	Tal	Dor	Wie	Som	Wor	Total
Yellow-thr. Vireo	-	1	-	1	10	2	-	-	3	13	3	14	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	55
Solitary Vireo	10	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	7	5	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Red-eyed Vireo	-	-	1	5	35	3	-	-	11	37	-	9	7	-	2	1	-	16	1	7	-	2	4	141
Philadelphia Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Warbling Vireo	-	3	2	6	34	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	60
Black-&white Warbler	1	1	2	-	17	1	-	1	28	22	2	3	-	-	-	5	2	17	2	10	-	-	8	122
Prothonotary Warbler	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	2	-	16	-	4	-	-	7	54
Swainson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Worm-eating Warbler	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	32
Golden-winged Warbler	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blue-winged Warbler	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tennessee Warbler	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Orange-cr. Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nashville Warbler	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Parula Warbler	3	-	-	3	81	14	-	-	10	43	13	19	6	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	6	1	206
Yellow Warbler	3	30	-	3	6	3	-	4	61	-	-	1	8	-	2	33	-	1	-	10	-	-	4	169
Magnolia Warbler	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Myrtle Warbler	5	7	20	24	176	1	-	1	69	53	1	15	5	33	42	93	20	62	31	108	-	-	22	788
Black-thr. Green Warbler	5	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Cerulean Warbler	1	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Blackburnian Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Yellow-thr. Warbler	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	21
Chestnut-s. Warbler	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Bay-breasted Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blackpoll Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pine Warbler	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	5	1	2	1	2	-	8	-	6	4	30	-	10	3	84
Prairie Warbler	3	2	-	1	14	7	-	-	19	3	-	1	3	-	2	3	-	5	1	13	-	-	1	78
Palm Warbler	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
Ovenbird	1	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	17	31	3	13	-	-	1	3	-	28	1	16	1	-	13	137
Northern Waterthrush	2	5	1	1	16	1	-	-	4	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	39
Louisiana Waterthrush	3	2	-	1	11	11	-	2	24	13	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	81
Kentucky Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	14
Yellowthroat	1	-	1	4	52	7	1	4	34	32	2	20	16	4	4	79	4	49	6	75	-	57	24	476
Yellow-br. Chat	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Hooded Warbler	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	18	3	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34
Canada Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
American Redstart	-	-	-	1	17	3	-	-	8	22	1	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	6	82
House Sparrow	23	148	122	240	62	52	31	60	1053	9	20	122	43	16	655	594	60	481	200	140	46	800	6	4983
Bobolink	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	21
E. Meadowlark	23	72	27	84	49	54	22	9	117	11	12	24	12	2	38	187	39	60	22	81	-	37	10	992

	Gar	All	Was	Fre	Mon	How	Crl	Har	Bal	Ann	Cal	PrG	Cha	StM	Ceo	Ken	Que	Car	Tal	Dor	Wic	Som	Wor	Total
Red-winged Blackbird	222	393	62	277	594	160	39	567	3396	162	25	155	65	75	71	799	300	627	71	950	1	680	47	9738
Orochard Oriole	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	14	-	-	-	35
Baltimore Oriole	1	11	1	8	26	1	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	6	1	2	-	-	-	74
Rusty Blackbird	5	9	-	2	449	2	-	1	3	247	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	864
Boat-tailed Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	18	30	74
Common Grackle	237	646	385	795	1027	2237	186	225	3891	160	50	364	230	100	156	2030	500	1846	1000	675	70	-	125	16935
Brown-headed Cowbird	64	460	32	144	298	78	26	35	342	42	13	32	27	2	81	29	10	489	61	116	1	174	70	2626
Scarlet Tanager	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	1	1	-	2	-	30
Summer Tanager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Cardinal	12	142	18	126	301	129	14	35	605	203	44	91	55	18	55	672	125	348	28	133	14	58	24	3250
Rose-br. Grosbeak	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
Blue Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	3	-	-	-	12
Indigo Bunting	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	1	1	-	1	1	21
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Purple Finch	6	97	-	1	41	-	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173
House Finch	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Goldfinch	15	362	24	98	666	100	13	26	487	103	13	96	17	29	27	410	10	81	8	24	-	38	3	2650
Rufous-b. Towhee	96	83	10	45	134	70	5	6	288	119	13	55	19	13	15	165	19	174	31	86	3	87	14	1550
Savannah Sparrow	-	1	1	32	17	1	-	5	16	2	6	33	1	-	7	20	2	23	2	106	-	136	5	416
Grasshopper Sparrow	-	-	-	2	-	4	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	29
Henslow's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sharp-t. Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	9
Seaside Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	85
Vesper Sparrow	5	3	6	19	2	4	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	79
Slate-col. Junco	81	62	8	29	21	2	-	4	39	1	-	16	1	5	5	29	7	9	-	3	-	-	-	322
Tree Sparrow	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Chipping Sparrow	101	178	19	22	77	36	6	11	466	8	17	41	7	22	69	194	6	138	3	110	4	94	14	1643
Field Sparrow	77	44	6	39	99	58	6	15	245	27	14	44	15	8	4	128	4	59	13	33	-	28	5	971
White-cr. Sparrow	-	7	17	12	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	69
White-thr. Sparrow	12	56	33	90	410	144	9	55	769	207	14	155	55	55	3	840	39	416	106	415	8	1683	21	5595
Fox Sparrow	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Swamp Sparrow	10	-	2	30	36	6	-	3	63	8	-	21	9	-	5	15	-	5	-	3	-	-	3	219
Song Sparrow	72	90	13	64	105	42	13	26	322	44	14	38	7	20	108	139	9	38	22	29	-	-	28	1243
Ringed Turtle Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL SPECIES	104	104	62	112	138	96	55	67	152	109	71	114	96	70	84	154	72	128	104	153	25	85	114	241
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	2342		1383		10859		961		26771		1029		1812		3579	17963		10643		9235		7606		
		4765		4254		5239		2246		3548		3706		1211		3050		5295		253		2029		129779
TOTAL PARTY-HOURS	69	75	9	35½	65	33	6	8½	214½	37½	5	45	13½	13½	9½	141	12½	60	7	19	12	44	16	951

John Symonds, Ellen Gizzarelli, Dr. H. Reissmann, Edward P. Wilson, Danny Bystrack, Linda Bystrack, Paul Bystrack, Mr. Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Wendell Phillips

CALVERT COUNTY (Cal). 1 observer. 7 a.m. to 12 p.m. John Fales.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY (PrG). 11 observers. 5:15 a.m. to 8 p.m. Elwood Martin, Sam Carney, Jerry Longcore, Ralph Andrews, Lawrence Zeleny, B. C. Getchell, Mrs. John Baughman, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler S. Robbins, Jon Millar, Melvin Kleen.

CHARLES COUNTY (Cha). 2 observers. 5:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Edward Schell, Allan J. Miller.

ST. MARYS COUNTY (StM). 1 observer. 6:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. James Panagan.

CECIL COUNTY (Cec). 3 observers. 6 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Edgar E. Folk III, Col. and Mrs. Leland Devore.

KENT COUNTY (Ken). 57 observers. 12:01 a.m. to 6 p.m. Edward Mendinhall, James Newlin, Marge Plymire, Sam Plymire, Penny Moffett, Pat Wilson, Henry Gruber, Sam Goodfellow, Ed Folsom, Jim Terry, Adelaide Willock, Kay McAlpin, Louise Ruhnka, Roy Ruhnka, James Anthony, Jenny Smith, Alex Smith, Libby Robinson, Winnie Suydam, Dan Ingersoll, Tom Eliason, Ginny Eliason, Debbie Haack, Lee Ann Rice, Christine Tinelli, Jerry Gardner, Brian Kane, Robin Newlin, Mickey Carroll, Clark G. Webster, Helen Webster, Edward Hanks, Hugh Galbreath, Kenneth Spencer, John Wheatley, Arline Delario, A. J. Delario, Mrs. Stanley Wilson, Joe Strong Downey, Chifton Simms, Mary Reifschneider, Marie Strong, Mrs. Harold Hill, Thomas Legg, Mrs. Lloyd Stevens, Hilton Crouch, Mrs. J. C. Ashley, Mrs. Milton Downey, Richard Cookery, Mrs. Joe Stanley, Kathryn James, Kelley Moffett, Mrs. R. Corey, Floyd Parks, Clint Jones, Terry Carroll.

QUEEN ANNES COUNTY (Que). 2 observers. 8 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Shirley and Robert Mallalieu.

CAROLINE COUNTY (Car). 29 observers. 2:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Elsie Bilbrough, Irene Bilbrough, Winifred Bright, Edith Burklew, Margarete Butenschoen, Ethel Engel, Wilber Engel, Jeanette Eveland, A. J. Fletcher, Roberta B. Fletcher, Inez Glime, Marvin W. Hewitt, Naomi W. Hewitt, Alicia Knotts, Essie J. Pepper, Robert Pepper, Ethel Poore, Billy Robinson, Carol Scudder, Joan Scudder, Percy Scudder, Jacquelin Smith, Mace Smith, A. May Thompson, Isabel Todd, Robert L. Towers, Ida Unger, V. Edwin Unger, Ann Wooters.

TALBOT COUNTY (Tal). 3 observers. 5 a.m. to 12 p.m. Richard Kleen, John Valliant, Jeff Eppinger.

DORCHESTER COUNTY (Dor). 1 observer. 2:45 a.m. to 9:45 p.m. Henry T. Armistead.

WICOMICO COUNTY (Wic). 7 observers. 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker, Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Herb Ferrand and daughter.

SOMERSET COUNTY (Som). 9 observers. 7 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Joy Heaster, Robert Reynolds, Elizabeth Redden, Martha Simpkins, Mrs. Robert Oakman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vaughn, Dr. and Mrs. Hartline.

WORCESTER COUNTY (Wor). 6 observers. 7:20 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. M. and L. Bryan, L. and J. Trott, P. Smyth, Don Messersmith.

Regretfully, one count, from Montgomery County, was misplaced during the transfer between editor and writer. The error was discovered after the counts had been tabulated and typed. Our apologies to the counters from Rossmoor Leisure World:

Rossmoor Leisure World Count. 17 observers. 6:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. 67 species, 1747 individuals. R. & S. Rule, B & E. Peacock R. and E. Coswell, E. and N. Klossman, E. Beale, A. Hoffman, F. Roache, A. Lumpel, H. Turnbull, B. Meads, K. Mitchell, T. Gunhal, A. Johnson.

Green Heron - 1, Canada Goose - 2, Turkey Vulture - 1, Red-shld. Hawk - 8, Broad-winged Hawk - 4, Bobwhite - 15, Ring-necked Pheasant - 1, Ring-billed Gull - 2, Mourning Dove - 19, Whip-poor-will - 1, C. Swift - 19, Yellow-shafted Flicker - 30, Red-bellied Woodpecker - 15, Red-headed Woodpecker - 2, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker - 2, Hairy Woopecker - 2, Downy Woodpecker - 10, Eastern Kingbird - 3, Eastern Phoebe - 5, Eastern Wood Pewee - 1, Tree Swallow - 3, Barn Swallow - 29, Blue Jay - 418+, Common Crow - 70, Fish Crow - 2, Carolina Chickadee - 14, Tufted Titmouse - 30, White-breasted Nuthatch - 1, Carolina Wren - 11, Mockingbird - 44, Brown Thrasher - 16, Robin - 125, Wood Thrush - 5, Hermit Thrush - 4, Eastern Bluebird - 19, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - 8, Ruby-crowned Kinglet - 6, Starling - 65, White-eyed Vireo - 5, Yellow-throated Vireo - 2, Solitary Vireo - 6, Black-and-white Warbler - 3, Yellow Warbler - 1, Myrtle Warbler - 14, Black-throated Green Warbler - 2, Chestnut-sided Warbler - 1, Prairie Warbler - 11, Palm Warbler - 1, Ovenbird - 1, Louisiana Waterthrush - 1, Yellowthroat - 3, Hooded Warbler - 5, House Sparrow - 73, Eastern Meadowlark - 2, Red-winged Blackbird - 9, Baltimore Oriole - 2, Common Grackle - 150, Brown-headed Cowbird - 97, Cardinal - 56, American Goldfinch - 105, Rufous-sided Towhee - 54, Slate-colored Junco - 4, Chipping Sparrow - 28, Field Sparrow - 26, White-crowned Sparrow - 1, White-throated Sparrow - 40, Song Sparrow - 30.

The totals given in the above listing do not appear on the table of May count totals. No additional species were added to the overall total.

Henry T. Armistead noted something in the Elliott marsh that may be of interest to those observers who customarily pursue the marsh species. Those of us who were in the marshes on May 1 experienced a rather disappointing count during the morning hours. Henry found that "the cold early AM (2:45-dawn) was a bust for night marsh birds...but the warm, dead-calm dusk was perfect...with spectacular numbers of calling Virginia

Rails and American Woodcock...." It would be interesting to know just how many counters left the marshes that day feeling the rails and other marsh species simply had not arrived?

In the summary of the 1970 May count (Maryland Birdlife 26: 40-41) a table listed 8 species for which there were large increases over previous high counts. Except for Yellowthroat, which had remained stable over the years there was a considerable fluctuation in annual totals. Table 3 reproduces the table from last year's summary

Table 3. Mean Number of Birds Seen per Party-hour, 1965-1971

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Mourning Dove	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6
Purple Martin	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.1
Blue Jay	5.9	2.5	1.2	2.2	5.3	16.6	10.5
Common Crow	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.0
Robin	3.9	2.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.9	6.2
Yellowthroat	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.5
Red-w. Blackbird	8.0	9.0	7.2	10.4	7.9	14.3	10.2
Common Grackle	14.3	12.4	13.2	14.9	11.8	15.5	17.7

With the addition of this year's totals two things are immediately apparent. The Yellowthroat, which has experienced a slow but steady growth increase in population for the past six years, has suddenly plummeted to less than half its previous high. The 1971 low is, in fact, lower than the 1965 total. Perhaps, most interesting is the continued increase in abundance of the Common Grackle. The number of Robins observed per party hour is at a 7-year high.

Some observers argue that the May count is held too early with the result that we do not achieve the best counts possible. This may be true, however, one could argue that the timing is perfect for the element of uncertainty. We often do miss some species on the early counts but more often than not our counts are both exciting and stimulating for those who participate. Many observers are already looking ahead and making plans for their 1972 coverage.

ANNOUNCEMENT

208A Donnybrook Lane
Towson, Maryland

Make Reservations with the Following Persons for Visits to MOS Sanctuaries

ROCK RUN SANCTUARY	C. Douglas Hackman	821-6938
	208A Donnybrook Lane, Towson, Maryland	21204
CAREY RUN SANCTUARY	Mrs. C. Gordan Taylor	OV 9-6791
	75 Broadway, Frostburg, Maryland	21532
MILL CREEK SANCTUARY	Robert Sharp.	
	11 R.F.D. #1 Doncastor, Easton, Maryland	21601
IRISH GROVE SANCTUARY	Miss Joy Heaster	749-3895
	Box 387, Route 5, Salisbury, Maryland	21801

GREAT CORMORANT ADDED TO THE MARYLAND LIST

Edward H. Schell, S. Harvey Mudd, and Marion H. Mudd

On March 7, 1971 the authors observed twelve cormorants on pilings in the Potomac River estuary near St. George Island, St. Marys County, Maryland. All adult birds in positions that allowed accurate observation showed the white throat and flank patches which clearly identified them as Great Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) in breeding plumage (see cover photo). Immatures also were present.

A week later, on March 13, the birds were photographed by Schell. Counts made that day by Elwood Martin and Schell totaled fifteen and seventeen respectively. On Saturday, March 27, during a scheduled field trip, members of the Montgomery County Chapter of MOS identified five Great Cormorants in this area. Other observers included David Holmes, Dr. William Pope and Mrs. Frances Pope.

Great Cormorants regularly winter at Cape Henlopen, Delaware, but until now they have remained on the Hypothetical List for Maryland. Bent (1922) reported the winter range as "...occasionally to Maryland (Chesapeake Bay) and South Carolina (two specimens taken)...", but if any specimens ever existed for Maryland it was not found by Stewart and Robbins (1958). Other reports from Maryland have all been from Ocean City Inlet and are as follows:

- Feb. 26, 1950 by Stewart and Robbins (1958)
- Dec. 13 and 27, 1950 by Buckalew (1952) and others
- Dec. 31, 1952 by S. Fisher, L. W. Oring and J. K. Wright
(Stewart and Robbins, 1958)

The Check-List of North American Birds (1957) indicates the Great Cormorant as a casual winterer to South Carolina and Georgia and accidental inland in West Virginia. More recently Dennis R. Paulson (Stevenson, 1961) collected the second specimen for Florida off Virginia Key on February 4, 1961. It will be of interest in the future to determine whether these birds have now established winter quarters along the lower Potomac in Maryland.

REFERENCES

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- Buckalew, John H. 1952. *Maryland Birdlife* 7:17.
- Check-List of North American Birds, Fifth Ed. 1957. American Ornithologists' Union, Baltimore Press, Baltimore.
- Stevenson, Henry M. 1961. *Audubon Field Notes* 15:322.
- Stewart, R. E., and C. S. Robbins. 1958. Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia. N. Am. Fauna 62, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Route 2, Box 260-J, Waldorf
9507 Wadsworth Drive, Bethesda

ARCTIC LOON AT OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND

A FIELD IDENTIFICATION PROBLEM

Carl W. Carlson

On January 10, 1971, Mrs. Marjorie Golze, Miss Josephine Walker and I crossed the U.S. 50 bridge into Ocean City. We saw birds on the Bay, so we drove to the deserted "head-boat" docks just south of the bridge and walked out. The nearby grebes and loons promptly moved ahead, staying at least 100 yards from us. We checked these, but found only Red-throated Loons (*Gavia stellata*) and Horned Grebes (*Podiceps auritus*). It was getting cold and damp, and my companions went to our car while I stayed to check the gulls.

When I walked back, I saw a loon on the water in the boat-slip. The bird was almost directly under me, and perhaps four feet below. It showed no alarm and, indeed, seemed rather sociable. It would dive, come up to chew (?) and swallow its catch, look at me and dive again. With each dive, the bird moved away a little, until it was about 15 feet from me. Using the BALScope, I checked the bill and plumage in detail with the 15X scope lens, and then went to get my companions.

We returned to find the bird within 25 feet and floating quietly on the still water, thus affording perfect side views at 30X. I also managed, during the "rest" between dives, to check the bill with the 60X lens. The bird resumed diving, coming up a bit nearer the slip entrance each time. While it was in the entrance, a Red-throated Loon swam up beside it and remained long enough to give us perfect side-by-side comparisons of body size, bills and plumages through the 30X and 60X lenses. All three of us had good views and were able to compare the two species and agree on the details. We stood as quietly as possible (we were within 35 feet or so), but when the Red-throat saw us, it abruptly turned toward open water, dived and never reappeared. Our bird continued diving and gradually worked around a fence-like structure and out of view, so we returned to the car to record our sightings in detail.

The bird was obviously a loon, and not a Red-throated Loon. All marks, including body size, were those of the Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*). It lacked the adult's black mantle and was therefore either an immature Arctic Loon or a small Common Loon. To settle the point, we checked new and old books and journals, and examined the specimens at the Smithsonian. The information obtained is given in some detail since it may be helpful to other coastal birders.

SIZE

Generally the Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) is much bigger than either the Arctic or the Red-throated Loon, but body lengths overlap as shown on the table on the following page. The Common Loon may be as short as 28 inches, while the Arctic Loon may achieve 27 to 29 inches. The wide size range of the Common Loon led to the effort by Bishop (1921) to establish

as a separate subspecies (*G. i. elasson* or "Lesser Common Loon") those birds that breed in the "Interior of North America" from Wisconsin to California and average appreciably smaller than the species as a whole. His measurements for length show a minimum of 28.2 inches for the "Lesser" and a maximum of 34.2 inches for the "Greater" Common Loon.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Common</u>	<u>Arctic</u>	<u>Red-throated</u>
Palmer	28-36 in.	23-29 in.	24-27 in.
Peterson	28-36 in.	23-24 in.	24-27 in.
Godfrey	28-35 in.	23-29 in.	24-27 in.
Snyder	28-33 in.	23-27 in.	26 in.

The proposed subspecies was much debated. Peterson mentions it in his eastern guide (1947) but not in his western guide (1961). The AOU Check-List of 1957 omits it. The consensus seems to be that the Common Loon is so variable in size that both extremes are apt to be found throughout its range. A fairly detailed discussion is given by Todd (1963) in his *Birds of the Labrador Peninsula*. Griscom (1943) accepted (though somewhat reluctantly, it appears) the subspecies and his comments bear directly on our problem:

"Most observations (of Arctic Loons) in recent years, for instance, have been made by people unaware of the existence of the Lesser Loon. This small western subspecies...is also a possibility in the Northeast and for exactly the same reasons. Moreover, just the same number of specimens have been collected. ... The Lesser Loon differs from the Common Loon only in averaging smaller. It is a poorly defined subspecies...and there is a great overlap of all measurements. When age and sex variations in size and bill-length are also considered, a sight record of a Lesser Loon in the Northeast can be positively stated to be worthless as a scientific record. Should a particularly small loon be seen, the observer can amuse himself by speculating on its identity..but certainty is impossible. The important point is that distinguishing such a bird (*i.e.*, a small Common Loon) from an Arctic Loon becomes an equally critical matter."

Thus, body size is not diagnostic in distinguishing between Common and Arctic Loons.

PLUMAGES

Field guides do not have space to deal with the many molts and plumages of loons, and usually mention only adult and immature and/or winter plumages. Palmer (1962) describes seven plumages, noting that some will include characteristics of preceding or following phases, and that molts are prolonged. Thus, the simple treatment in the field guides is not enough.

The closeness of our bird and our use of 30X and 60X lenses enabled us to be certain about the plumage and the following notes were made: The crown and back of the neck were pale grayish brown; the throat and cheeks were white or whitish. On both the cheeks and the lower part of the throat, limited specklings of the gray-brown spread into the white

areas. The crown and back of the neck did not appear particularly lighter than the mantle, but did seem rather grayer. The breast and underparts, insofar as could be seen, were white.

The mantle was dingy, grayish brown. Although dark, it was definitely brown, and not black or even blackish. There were no white dots such as appear on the Red-throated Loon. (Incidentally, specimen examination of that species showed that such "dots" can be very small, so small in fact that they might well be invisible at any real distance or in poor light.) We could see plainly the pale edgings of the mantle feathers and noted that these edgings were not white, but a pale gray which seemed to merge into the basic color of the feather. The "scaly" look mentioned in the guides, therefore, is not particularly evident and would not be really visible except in favorable light and/or at limited distances.

The tail was brown and the feathers had very narrow but distinct white tips. Flanks were darkish, with some "mixing" of the brown and whitish along the edge.

While these observations agree with those of Palmer for the immature Arctic Loon, they also describe the winter plumage of the adult Common Loon. With respect to this, Griscom says flatly that the immature Arctic Loon is "Indistinguishable from Common" by means of the plumages. Examination of the Smithsonian specimens confirmed this, and plumage therefore is not diagnostic for our purposes.

BILL

Size and shape of the bill are important for loon identification, as indicated in the field guides. The bill of our bird agreed in shape with that shown for the Arctic Loon in Peterson's western guide, with the gape-line almost exactly in the middle of the bill so that upper and lower mandibles are very nearly the same in both size and shape. Although this also is true for the Common Loon, that species has one other distinctly different characteristic: This is the marked "convexity" of both the upper and lower lines of the bill. It is this outward bulging that gives the Common Loon's bill such an appearance of heaviness which is so much in contrast to those of the two other species; moreover, this bulging seems evident and makes the bill look "heavy" even in smaller specimens of the Common Loon. In contrast, the outer lines of the Arctic Loon's bill show little or none of this convexity.

Bill length is not a reliable field mark since it could vary with body size. Instead, we must consider the depth of the bill at the base. To quote again from Griscom:

"The most important and most nearly absolute character of our three loons is the bill...The greater depth at the base of the Common Loon is more important than its greater length, as this might almost disappear in a small Lesser Loon."

Average measurements cited by Griscom are given on the next page. Since he gives only one figure for the Common Loon, I am quoting some of Bishop's data following the table.

	<u>Common</u>	<u>Arctic</u>	<u>Red-throated</u>
Length of Culmen	2.75-3.00 in.	1.90-2.20 in.	1.90-2.20 in.
Depth at Base	0.80 in.	0.40-0.50 in.	0.40-0.50 in.

For Bishop's two smallest Common Loons, he shows 22.4 mm. (0.896 in.) and 23.1 mm. (0.924 in.). For his two smallest "Lesser Loons", he shows 21.2 mm. (0.848 in.) and 21.4 mm. (0.852). His largest specimens of the "Greater Common" measured 29.3 mm. (1.17 in.) and 30.0 mm. (1.20 in.). Thus, he shows a total size range for depth of bill at base in Common Loons of 0.852 to 1.20 inches, or better than double the extreme measurements for Arctic Loons.

I had heard of this and checked the base specifically. Also, by good fortune, we were able to compare the bill base of our bird with that of the nearby Red-throated Loon. Our observations, made by 30X and 60X lenses at distances of 15 to 35 feet, are summarized below:

- In body size the two birds appeared to be identical.
- Their bills appeared to be almost exactly the same length.
- Their bills appeared to be almost exactly the same in depth of the bill at the base.
- Our bird's bill did not have the "swollen" look of a Common Loon, and the profile of its lower mandible seemed very similar to that of the Red-throat.

It was therefore concluded that our bird was an immature Arctic Loon.

BEHAVIOR

One other matter deserves comment: the "sociability" of the bird. As remarked above, it continued feeding directly beneath me even though it was fully aware that I was so close. While it moved away a little with each dive, this seemed to be due to the movement of the minnows it was catching; there was no action that could be considered a deliberate withdrawal. Even when the Red-throat saw us and fled, our bird continued feeding without visible concern. Indeed, our bird showed no alarm when three of us were within some 20 feet of it. This, I submit, is quite at odds with the behavior of both Common and Red-throated Loons, which certainly have never tolerated my known presence at close range. This "sociability" of the Arctic Loon is discussed on page 70 of Bent's Life Histories of North American Diving Birds.

RANGE

On the Atlantic coast, the species is essentially accidental. Peterson quotes Griscom's terse summation: "In recent years found to be regular on the New England coast (October to May), rarely Long Island."

John Bull (1964) cites one specimen taken on Long Island in 1893, and two sight records which he finds acceptable: one from Montauk Point (1943) and another of more concern to us from Shark River Inlet, New Jersey (1956).

I find one record on the coast south of New Jersey: a bird found dead near Lantana, Florida in November 1959, and identified as to species

by Dr. Alexander Wetmore (*Auk* 77:351 and *Audubon Field Notes* 14:302). A Maryland sighting thus is not impossible, especially during the remarkable winter of 1970-71 when we had so many rare northern species on the Delmarva coast.

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Todd, W. E. C. 1963. Birds of the Labrador Peninsula and Adjacent Areas. Univ. of Toronto Press.

5706 Lone Oak Drive, Bethesda

About four-tenths life-size
(Adapted from Griscom)



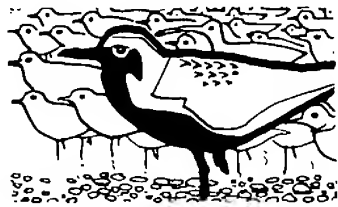
Common Loon



Arctic Loon



Red-throated Loon



THE SEASON

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1971

Chandler S. Robbins

It was a long, cold winter in most of the United States, and Maryland was no exception. January was ushered in by the heaviest snow-storm in five years; by evening on New Year's Day, the new snow lay two feet deep in Garrett County, and there was half a foot to nearly a foot in all counties except those on the lower Eastern Shore. Bitter cold temperatures continued without letup for the ensuing six weeks, because frigid air from interior Alaska dominated our weather. The ice grew thicker and thicker on Chesapeake Bay until even the ship channels north of the Bay Bridge were kept open only with much difficulty. Waterfowl were forced to move farther south or to the ocean. January temperatures averaged 6° below normal, and the departure for the first week of February was nearly twice this great.

In the second week of February, the wintry blast was deflected to the west of us and brought sub-zero readings as far south as Mississippi; so although our own weather began to moderate, the States south and southwest of us--the ones in which our spring migrants originate--were still firmly held in winter's grip. The third week of February finally brought a most welcome change, and most of the East became bathed in spring-like weather. The 18th to the 21st were mild in Maryland, temperatures reached briefly into the low seventies as far north as Baltimore, and the spring migration of Robins, blackbirds, and some of the waterfowl began in earnest. This movement continued through the rest of the month, as temperatures averaged above the norm on each day in the final week of February.

Although March temperatures in Maryland were close to normal, the States to the south of us were abnormally cool throughout the month. Consequently, there was no great surge of northward migrants. In fact, the last week of the month was the coldest and snowiest, so most of the immigrants that we normally expect in late March did not appear until April.

First arrival dates for those species that normally arrive before the close of March are listed, by counties, in Table 1. The counties are arranged from northwest to southeast. The left portion of the table shows the median arrival date for each species, provided arrival dates

Table 1. Spring Arrival Dates, 1971

Species	Median					Garr	Alle	Wa&F	Balt	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	S.Md	Cecil	Caro	Dorc	Somr
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971													
Horned Grebe	--	--	3/31	3/28	3/30	0	3/30	0	4/10	0	3/20	4/12	W	3/28	W	0	W	W
Pied-billed Grebe	3/ 8	3/21	3/26	3/25	3/23	4/17	--	3/16	4/10	3/ 8	3/28	2/25	W	3/20	W	3/26	W	W
Great Blue Heron	4/ 6	3/20	4/ 4	3/18	3/ 8	4/17	2/20	--	3/21	--	3/20	1/ 5	W	3/ 8	W	W	W	2/ 5
Whistling Swan	3/18	3/22	3/16	3/12	3/ 9	0	3/ 4	0	2/28	3/13	3/ 6	3/15	3/13	2/27	3/ 9	3/23	W	--
Canada Goose	3/10	3/20	3/16	3/14	3/ 5	0	3/ 5	3/11	3/ 2	3/12	3/ 6	2/25	W	2/17	W	--	W	W
American Widgeon	--	--	--	--	3/23	0	0	0	3/23	0	4/ 3	3/ 1	W	W	W	3/29	3/ 7	--
Pintail	--	3/ 9	--	3/16	3/ 8	0	0	0	2/21	0	3/13	3/ 8	--	W	W	3/11	3/ 7	--
Green-winged Teal	--	--	--	--	3/18	0	3/30	3/21	4/13	0	3/14	W	--	0	W	3/22	3/ 7	3/18
Blue-winged Teal	--	--	3/22	3/23	3/22	4/18	3/22	3/28	3/23	4/ 2	3/21	3/15	--	0	W	3/22	W	3/18
Wood Duck	3/19	3/13	3/18	3/23	3/ 2	4/17	2/25	2/11	2/27	3/ 5	2/21	3/ 2	W	3/ 2	5/ 1	3/22	W	0
Redhead	--	--	--	--	--	0	3/28	0	0	2/24	0	3/15	--	3/14	W	0	W	W
Ring-necked Duck	3/14	--	--	3/23	3/14	4/17	3/20	3/14	3/21	2/24	2/25	1/ 5	--	3/28	0	3/ 9	W	0
Bufflehead	--	--	--	3/28	3/27	4/17	3/20	0	3/27	0	0	4/12	--	3/ 7	0	0	W	W
Hooded Merganser	--	--	--	3/10	--	0	2/25	3/21	0	0	2/13	2/11	--	0	W	0	W	0
Osprey	3/25	3/23	3/20	3/23	3/27	4/18	0	0	4/13	4/28	3/27	4/ 8	3/27	3/ 7	4/12	3/20	3/25	3/17
American Coot	--	--	--	--	--	4/17	3/22	0	W	0	3/14	2/22	W	W	W	--	W	0
Killdeer	3/21	3/ 9	--	3/ 5	3/ 6	4/17	3/ 9	--	2/27	3/14	2/20	2/25	--	3/ 6	W	W	W	W
American Woodcock	2/27	3/ 9	3/ 6	3/ 2	2/28	--	3/14	2/28	3/14	2/22	2/28	2/21	--	3/ 6	0	2/20	W	W
Common Snipe	3/18	3/18	--	--	3/ 7	0	0	--	2/21	0	3/ 7	3/ 8	3/ 1	3/27	0	--	W	W
Ring-billed Gull	--	--	--	3/16	2/26	4/17	4/ 1	--	2/26	3/ 5	2/21	2/16	2/26	2/21	W	--	W	W
Belted Kingfisher	--	--	--	--	3/23	4/17	--	--	3/16	3/23	2/25	--	3/23	3/13	W	--	W	W
Eastern Phoebe	3/11	3/16	3/19	3/23	3/19	4/17	2/25	--	3/23	3/ 2	3/ 6	3/15	3/23	3/13	4/12	3/27	--	W
Tree Swallow	4/ 2	3/27	3/29	3/28	4/ 3	4/17	4/ 4	0	0	--	4/ 3	3/24	4/ 3	3/20	4/12	3/18	0	3/ 9
Purple Martin	4/22	4/ 8	4/10	4/ 2	4/13	--	4/14	--	--	--	4/ 3	4/13	--	3/17	4/19	3/24	--	4/16
Fish Crow	--	--	--	--	3/ 5	0	0	W	W	3/28	3/20	3/ 2	3/ 1	3/13	W	3/ 5	W	W
Robin	2/10	3/ 9	3/ 3	2/23	2/11	4/17	2/21	2/21	2/ 1	2/ 7	2/ 7	2/11	2/ 6	2/ 6	2/14	W	W	2/20
Eastern Bluebird	3/ 6	3/ 6	--	2/22	2/25	--	2/20	2/21	2/20	2/27	2/25	2/18	3/27	2/12	0	3/17	3/25	3/18
Golden-crowned Kinglet	--	--	--	--	3/27	4/17	4/ 4	W	W	3/ 2	W	2/24	W	3/27	W	W	W	W
Cedar Waxwing	--	--	--	--	2/ 3	0	0	2/ 3	1/22	1/18	1/24	2/ 1	2/ 6	2/ 6	0	W	0	2/21
Red-winged Blackbird	2/17	3/ 7	--	2/22	2/21	4/17	2/25	2/21	2/15	2/15	2/21	2/18	3/11	2/19	W	W	W	3/ 6
Rusty Blackbird	--	--	--	--	3/ 8	0	3/16	0	1/21	3/ 8	3/ 7	2/25	3/ 7	3/14	W	3/12	W	W
Common Grackle	2/27	3/ 4	3/ 6	2/24	2/18	4/17	2/20	2/20	2/15	2/18	2/19	1/28	2/12	2/ 7	W	W	W	W
Brown-headed Cowbird	2/26	3/ 8	3/19	--	3/ 4	4/17	3/ 3	3/ 3	W	2/26	2/21	W	3/ 9	3/ 6	W	W	W	4/16
Evening Grosbeak	--	--	--	--	2/12	4/17	0	2/ 3	2/ 7	3/18	0	0	3/21	0	0	1/31	0	0
Purple Finch	--	--	--	--	2/18	4/18	3/ 2	W	1/28	1/18	2/11	2/18	1/ 6	3/ 6	W	3/16	0	0
House Finch	--	--	--	--	1/24	0	0	W	2/ 4	0	1/ 9	1/ 8	1/ 8	0	W	3/28	1/24	2/28
Rufous-sided Towhee	4/ 7	3/23	3/22	4/ 3	3/16	4/17	3/14	4/16	--	3/20	3/18	3/16	3/11	2/16	W	W	W	2/20
Savannah Sparrow	--	3/23	3/15	--	3/28	4/17	0	--	--	3/ 3	3/ 7	0	0	4/ 3	4/12	3/22	W	W
Vesper Sparrow	4/ 2	3/30	--	4/ 8	--	--	3/20	2/21	4/ 2	--	--	0	0	4/ 6	0	--	W	--
Chipping Sparrow	3/31	3/29	4/ 4	4/ 1	4/ 6	4/17	3/12	4/ 9	4/11	4/ 7	4/ 5	3/26	4/18	4/ 3	3/11	3/ 3	W	4/ 9
Fox Sparrow	3/ 7	3/10	3/ 8	3/ 7	2/21	0	3/ 2	--	2/21	2/13	2/21	2/17	2/14	3/ 7	W	3/ 5	W	W

were submitted for at least five counties. For comparison, the median dates for the preceding four years also are listed. A "w" indicates that the species wintered in the county and that the beginning of the spring migration was not detected. Thanks are extended to the following observers who contributed arrival dates for this table: Garrett County--Carl W. Carlson; Allegheny--James Paulus, Kendrick Y. Hodgdon; Washington and Frederick--Mrs. Lloyd Mallonee, Dr. John W. Richards, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Hodge, Daniel Boone; Baltimore City and County--C. Haven Kolb, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bohanan, Bruce Beehler, Mrs. Nancy Rowe; Howard--Mrs. Dorothy Rauth, Morris R. Collins, Mrs. Rosamond Munro, Ted Van Velzen; Montgomery--Robert W. Warfield, Dr. Robert L. Pyle, Chris Petrow, H. E. Douglas; Prince Georges--John H. Fales, Danny Bystrak, Chandler Robbins, Elwood Martin, Frank McGilvrey, H. E. Douglas, Brian Sharp; Anne Arundel--Danny Bystrak, Prof. and Mrs. David Howard, Dr. Lawrence W. Murphy; Southern Maryland--John H. Fales, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Robbins, James Banagan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bohanan; Cecil--Dr. Edgar Folk; Caroline--Ethel Engle, Marvin W. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fletcher, Alicia Knotts, V. Edwin Unger; Dorchester--Harry Armistead, Bruce Beehler; Somerset--Mrs. Richard D. Cole.

Loons, Grebes, Herons. On Jan. 2, Dr. Robert L. Pyle saw a Common Loon in Montgomery County at Little Falls on the Potomac River; this is the third year he has seen a wintering loon at this location. Pied-billed Grebes are rarely seen on the upper Monocacy in midwinter, but Dr. John W. Richards saw 2 on Jan. 24 and again on the 29th, one at Sixes Bridge and the other at Mummas'. Samuel H. Dyke found a Louisiana Heron on Assateague Island, Maryland on Jan. 1. The first returning herons were noted on Mar. 20 at the Turf Farm near Hughes Hollow in Montgomery County when Chris Petrow and Ted Eliot found a Cattle Egret and an American Bittern. The first Snowy Egret was sighted at Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge on Mar. 25 (Bruce Beehler).

Swans. There was a substantial movement of Whistling Swans in the last three days of February, but since all of the reports came from the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay and the lower Potomac, these were believed to be birds moving into our area rather than leaving it. The main exodus began on Mar. 13 and reached a peak on the 18th with reports from as far west as Cumberland (100 on the Potomac River at Mexico Farms by James Paulus). The last heavy movement was on Mar. 26 (2,000 birds over Columbia by Ted Van Velzen). Although the introduced Mute Swan is now regularly seen in Talbot County, it is rarely reported west of Chesapeake Bay in "wild" condition; a single bird was found on the Patapsco River on Feb. 17 (John Krueger).

Geese. Blue and Snow Geese were seen regularly through the period at Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge. The highest counts reported were 250 Snows and 400 Blues at the Visitors Center on Feb. 15 (Montgomery Chapter field trip). West of the Bay all records of these two species are worth listing. An immature Blue Goose wintered at Edgewater on the South River below Annapolis (Mr. and Mrs. Bresnahan and others). The origin of a flock of 200 Snow Geese that passed over Highland in Howard County at dusk on Mar. 15 (Mrs. Dorothy Rauth) is unknown; these birds

were moving from west to east in advance of a fast-moving cold front that had swept across the Mississippi Valley on the previous day.

Ducks. The red letter species of the winter was the King Eider. It wintered in record numbers at Ocean City Inlet and was seen by nearly everyone who sought it. The actual number present was not determined. Each independent report gave a different total, ranging from 7 on Jan. 10 (Carl Carlson) to 19 on Feb. 20 (Pete Robinson). The prize bird was an adult male in full plumage and with it there were usually 3 subadult males and a greater number of birds in female plumage. On the Feb. 14 Montgomery Chapter trip, in addition to 13 King Eiders at Ocean City Inlet, 9 were watched at Cape Henlopen, Del., establishing a new record of 21 on the same day on the Maryland-Delaware coast (Robbins and many others). The greatest variety of waterfowl from an inland location (14 species) was found at Old Town in Allegany County (Jim Paulus). Rarities for that area included Shoveler on Mar. 26, Redhead on Mar. 28, and 20 Red-breasted Mergansers on Mar. 20. Most reports of Common Mergansers were of fewer than 5 individuals, underscoring the dramatic decline of this species in the past two decades. In early February, during the height of the Chesapeake freeze, thousands of Canvasbacks rafted off Plum Point in Calvert County (John H. Fales). A Wood Duck at Emmitsburg on Feb. 11 was Dr. John Richards' first winter record for northern Frederick County. On Mar. 12 Jim Paulus counted 40 Wood Ducks between Chesapeake & Ohio Canal mileposts 168 (Old Town) and 173 (Spring Gap).

Vultures, Eagles. Turkey Vultures were generally uncommon in the Piedmont during the cold weather of January and early February, but Rosamond Munro noted an exception at Fulton on Jan. 26 when she counted a flock of 95 flying south ahead of a cold front. A roost of about 100 birds had been discovered in late December near Daisy, also in Howard County (Dr. Lawrence Murphy), but no January or February counts were made at this roost. The Golden Eagle was reported only from Blackwater Refuge, and the Bald Eagle only from Blackwater (9), Tanyard (singles), Liberty Dam (2), and Clarksville (1).

Shorebirds. Unusual for mid-winter were 6 Dunlins and 5 Sanderlings at Sandy Point State Park on Feb. 3 (Prof. Harold Wierenga); 4 Sanderlings were at the same place on Mar. 1 (Dr. Murphy). Purple Sandpipers wintered as usual on the jetties at Ocean City Inlet, where over 150 were flushed on Jan. 31 by Richard L. Kleen, John Valiant and Jeff Effinger. The Marbled Godwit that was seen on the Ocean City Christmas Count was still present on Feb. 14 on the 9th Street flats, providing the first February record of this species in Maryland (Montgomery Chapter). Four American Oystercatchers had returned to Ocean City as early as Feb. 28 (Dr. and Mrs. William Pope).

Gulls. An adult Little Gull was present off and on at Ocean City Inlet from Mar. 7 to Mar. 28 (Samuel H. Dyke), and 2 adults and an immature as well as 2 Black-headed Gulls on Mar. 27 (Carlson). Ring-billed Gulls began moving into the Piedmont during the mid-February thaw, but Bonaparte's Gulls did not appear inland until Mar. 26 (at Seneca, Robert W. Warfield).

Owls, Woodpeckers. This was an exceedingly poor year for northern owls in Maryland, but by doing a great deal of advance scouting, Isaac Sanchez was able to include the Saw-whet Owl (near Rockville) and 6 to 10 Short-eared Owls (near Poolesville) among the list of nocturnal birds of prey seen on the Montgomery Chapter's Jan. 30 owl trip. Pileated Woodpeckers made news in Wittman, Feb. 5 (first record for the Bay Hundred District of Talbot County, by Jeff Effinger), at Lutherville, Jan. 19 (Rose Gerringer), and at Lake Roland, Apr. 13 (Baltimore Chapter trip).

Swallows, Nuthatches. On Mar. 20, James Banagan saw a Barn Swallow in St. Marys County; this ties the earliest ever recorded in Maryland. This was definitely an "off" winter for the Red-breasted Nuthatch in Maryland; the only birds reported after the Christmas Counts were singles at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, and at Edith Conley's feeder in Baltimore on Mar. 5.

Catbirds and Thrashers. A Catbird that survived to the coldest week of the winter was finally a traffic casualty on Route 197 near the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center on Feb. 3 (Brian Sharp). A Brown Thrasher was seen on Jan. 30 at Gude's Nursery near Rockville (Dr. Robert L. Pyle); and of 2 that were frequenting Mrs. John Richards' feeder at Emmitsburg on Jan. 15, at least one was still present on Mar. 5 (Dr. Richards).

Varied Thrush. First seen at the feeder of Mrs. McHale of Towson on Nov. 27, this western rarity was sighted off and on to Feb. 2; it re-appeared on Mar. 21 and stayed through the rest of this period. It had also been seen at Marge Murison's feeder on Dec. 14-15. This constitutes the second Maryland record for the Varied Thrush.

Warblers, Orioles. There were no reports of unusual warblers surviving the cold weather. A Louisiana Waterthrush in Montgomery County on Mar. 22 broke the State arrival date by one day (Ted Van Velzen). Rosalie Archer has played hostess to a Baltimore Oriole at her Baltimore feeder every winter since 1966; this winter's bird arrived on Dec. 22. There were others at Annapolis (Prof. and Mrs. Howard), Guilford (Robert Brown), Lutherville (Rose Gerringer, Feb. 25), Ednor (2 by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Braeuninger), and even in Frederick (to Jan. 25, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Hodge).

Evening Grosbeaks, Dickcissel. Evening Grosbeaks were found only in Federalsburg (V. Edwin Unger), Denton (Winifred Bright), Marriottsville (John Krueger), and Frederick (Dr. and Mrs. Hodge); the highest count was 8 individuals. A single report of a Dickcissel at Plum Point on Dec. 25 (Fales) was held over to the present reporting period so it could be combined with other reports of this species--but no others were received!

House Finches. Apparently the novelty of reporting this species has worn off. There were fewer sighted this winter than a year ago, but not nearly as many fewer as the correspondence suggests. People who are

feeding 100 to 200 have submitted no reports, so the small pile of notes concerning one to a dozen individuals are quite unrepresentative. Six birds at feeders in downtown Cambridge on Jan. 24 (Harry T. Armistead) are the first ever identified in Dorchester County. The other sightings came from Caroline, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Montgomery, and Washington Counties.

Towhees, Sparrows. As many as 5 Rufous-sided Towhees wintered at the John Richards' feeder in Emmitsburg, quite a record for the northern end of the Frederick Valley. Also quite unexpected were 2 Vesper Sparrows at Jim Paulus' feeder at Old Town in Allegany County, Jan. 1 to Feb. 20. The numbers of wintering Chipping Sparrows were positively phenomenal: a flock of 122 feeding on a lawn in the South Pocomoke sector of the Ocean City Christmas Count area, Dec. 29 (Dr. Pyle); 50 at Salisbury on Jan. 28 (Charles Vaughn); 1 at Denton, Jan. 1 and Mar. 3 (Mrs. A. J. Fletcher); 9 on the Crisfield Christmas Count, Dec. 30; 2 in Southern Dorchester County, Dec. 31; 6 on the Lower Kent count, Jan. 3; 1 on the Rock Run count, Dec. 26; 1 at Glen Arm in December, January and March (Mrs. Joshua Rowe); 1 at Odenton from Jan. 6 to Mar. 20 (Danny Bystrak); 1 at Laurel on Jan. 7 (Robbinses); 2 on the Seneca count, Jan. 3 (Isaac Sanchez, Edward Schell); and 1 at Old Town on Mar. 12 (Paulus). A final rarity, a species new to Kent County, was an Ipswich Sparrow closely studied in a flock of Savannah Sparrows on Jan. 3 near a tributary of the Chester River at Crosby (C. S. Robbins).

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel

★★★

A CANNIBALISTIC COMMON GRACKLE

James D. Emerson

On May 22, 1971 at 5:30 p.m., I was looking out my picture window at some House Sparrows and a couple of Common Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula*) feeding on the ground under a feeder located about twenty feet from the window. Suddenly one of the grackles lashed out with its beak striking an adult House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) on the head. The smaller bird appeared stunned and began thrashing about. The male grackle pressed its attack, pecking viciously at its victim's head, at times standing on the House Sparrow. Next, the grackle carried its victim in its beak about thirty feet and continued feeding on the dying bird. A short time later, I went out into the yard to inspect the remains. I found the body of an adult male House Sparrow intact except for the head. The skull had been picked open and the contents plus tongue and eyes had been consumed. In thirty-five years of observing birds, I had never witnessed an adult bird of the order Passeriformes (except for shrikes) attack, kill, and partially consume another adult bird of the same order.

607 Fairway Drive, Towson

1970 BREEDING-BIRD CENSUS IN CALVERT COUNTY HARDWOOD FOREST

John H. Fales

Reported here is the tenth (the ninth successive) breeding-bird population study made by the writer in a 28-acre study plot one mile inland from Chesapeake Bay in Calvert County, Maryland. The area is a mixed hardwood forest located between Routes 263 and 261 and was described in the June 1959 issue of *Audubon Field Notes* (13: 333). Winter bird-population studies were made in the plot the previous eleven winters. These studies, except for one breeding-bird report, were published in *Audubon Field Notes*. The 1966 breeding-bird report was published in *Maryland Birdlife* 22 (4): 106-7.

The first number after each species in the table below is the number of territorial males in the 28-acre study plot. The second number, which is in *italics*, is the 10-year average of territorial males, including the 1970 data. A "+" designates an average of less than one. The numbers in parentheses are the densities for 1970 expressed in territorial males per 100 acres.

It was mentioned in the 1969 report that a major physical change occurred in the study plot. The narrow road through the plot was widened to a major roadbed. Many trees were felled and another area adjacent to the road was bulldozed to make space for excess earth. The road was paved and opened for traffic in May 1970. Therefore, the 1970 study was of special interest since it was expected to reveal which species, if any, were affected by the drastic change in the study plot.

Table 1. Breeding-bird Populations

<u>Species</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Males</u>	<u>10-yr</u> <u>Aver.</u>	<u>Den-</u> <u>sity</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Males</u>	<u>10-yr</u> <u>Aver.</u>	<u>Den-</u> <u>sity</u>
Red-eyed Vireo	36	30	(129)	B-g. Gnatcatcher	4	4	(14)
Acadian Flycatcher	26	14	(93)	Yellow-thrtd Warbler	4	4	(14)
Cardinal	26	23	(93)	Ovenbird	4	6	(14)
Wood Thrush	21	15	(75)	La. Waterthrush	4	3	(14)
Tufted Titmouse	12	9	(43)	American Goldfinch	4	2	(14)
Parula Warbler	12	13	(43)	American Redstart	3	4	(11)
Kentucky Warbler	10	9	(36)	American Woodcock	2	1	(7)
Downy Woodpecker	9	7	(32)	Ruby-thr Hummingbird	2	2	(7)
Eastern Wood Pewee	9	5	(32)	Hairy Woodpecker	2	2	(7)
Carolina Chickadee	9	9	(32)	Gt Crest. Flycatcher	2	3	(7)
Carolina Wren	8	6	(29)	Yellow-thrtd Vireo	2	4	(7)
Hooded Warbler	8	13	(29)	Indigo Bunting	2	1	(7)
Rufous-sided Towhee	8	5	(29)	Yellow-shft'd Flicker	1	1	(4)
Red-bellied Woodprkr	6	6	(21)	Pileated Woodpecker	1	+	(4)
Scarlet Tanager	6	6	(21)	Pine Warbler	1	+	(4)
Mourning Dove	5	2	(18)	Common Grackle	1	+	(4)
Yellow-bill Cuckoo	4.5	2	(16)	Summer Tanager	1	+	(4)

WEATHER: Eleven of the 15 full trips in the plot were in clear weather, while one was in rain. There were two partial trips. High temperatures on census days varied between 52° and 92° F. The bog in the low area remained wet or soft, and the creek flowed until the last trip when it had become a bed of mud with standing water.

1970 COVERAGE: March 28; April 5, 12 (p.m.), 19, 25 (partial trip); May 3 (p.m.), 9, 24, 31; June 10, 17, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26; August 2, 9, 16. Several night visits also were made. *Total*, 17 trips; the full trips in daylight averaged one hour and 50 minutes and started between 6:43 and 10:40 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

TOTAL BIRDS: 34 species; 256 territorial males (914 territorial males per 100 acres).

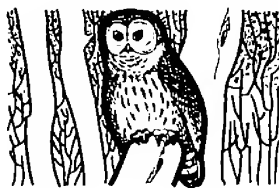
VISITORS (average number of individuals per 100 acres): Broad-winged Hawk, +; Barred Owl, +; Eastern Phoebe, +; Blue Jay, +; Fish Crow, +; Catbird, +; Brown Thrasher, +; Robin, +; Eastern Bluebird, +; Prothonotary Warbler, +; Yellowthroat, +; Brown-headed Cowbird, +. Two Turkey Vultures occurred over the plot.

REMARKS: Thirty-four species were judged to be on territory which was one fewer than the year before, and only two below the average of 36 for the previous nine surveys. The density of 256 territorial males per 100 acres, a slight increase over last year's 244, was the second highest count to date; there were 264 in 1968. The nine-year average is 219. The ten-year averages for these studies for territorial males and males per 100 acres are 223 and 786 respectively. The Red-eyed Vireo was again first in total territories and equaled last year's 36. The Cardinal was again second (26), but was equaled this year by the Acadian Flycatcher which increased from last year's 21. Other species showing notable increases were Eastern Wood Pewee (3 to 9), Mourning Dove (2 to 5), and Ovenbird, Louisiana Waterthrush and American Goldfinch (each 2 to 4).

Species showing decreases were Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (7 to 4), Yellow-throated Vireo (6 to 2), Parula Warbler (15 to 12), and Hooded Warbler (12 to 8). The Common Grackle was considered on territory for the first time. Occurring for only the second time during these studies, although not considered on territory, were Sparrow Hawk, Starling, Warbling Vireo, and Song Sparrow. The only new visitor was the Eastern Bluebird.

In the course of the ten studies, 50 species were considered to be on territory for one or more years. An additional 18 species visited the plot. In addition to the new road opening up the area, another change was brought about by the mud that washed down from the roadbed to the low area and covered the bog in places. The decreases in the four species mentioned above may have been a result of the tree cutting and the construction of the new road through the plot. It appears, however, that no other species have been greatly affected by the changes in the first year following the construction.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE



As your incoming President I extend greetings and best wishes to all MOS members. I consider it both an honor and a privilege to serve an organization the objectives of which are so close to my heart. It is also a great challenge to succeed Ed Unger who has done so much as our President to guide our organization into the position of prominence it now enjoys. MOS now has nearly 2,000 members and it might be interesting for a moment, to pause and consider what kind of people we are, since we come from all walks of life.

Some of our members are highly trained professional biologists, working in the field of ornithology, who are devoting their careers to scientific research much of which is designed to unravel the many remaining mysteries of bird life. These men and women deserve our full support and encouragement since much-needed improved conservation practices depend on the advancement of scientific knowledge.

Other MOS members are engaged professionally in practical conservation work, applying the practices that have been developed through scientific research and practical experience. A great expansion of this kind of effort will be necessary if we are to retain what is left of our wonderful heritage of bird life and hopefully to bring back some of that already lost.

Most of our members are not professional but rather amateur ornithologists. Some of this group through their own intense interest have become real experts in bird identification, in understanding the habits of birds, or in practical conservation work. Most of us who are amateurs however, cannot be classed as experts but nevertheless have a real interest in bird life and want to learn more about it through association with MOS. This important segment of our membership has many opportunities to learn and to help in the cause of conservation.

Regardless of where we as individuals fit into the above classification, we all share a love and respect for nature and for our native birds in particular. This makes us constantly aware of the sights and sounds of the myriads of wild creatures that surround us and with which we share this planet; and our lives are greatly enriched by this awareness. How uninteresting, dismal, and perhaps uninhabitable this world would be if man were the only living creature! Yet we are drifting rapidly in that direction because of the "progress" of civilization, the accelerating rate of increase in the human population, and the indifference of most people toward wildlife.

As MOS members we are all aware of the serious problems that now face many of our birds and other wild creatures. Habitats are being destroyed at an ever increasing rate, poisons are being spread over our lands and waters, and in some cases introduced competing species are playing havoc with our native wildlife.

Birding is a delightful hobby. Maintaining and increasing the size of our "life lists" of birds, taking field trips to observe rare species, and making bird counts are all stimulating activities which should be encouraged, but they alone offer little help in relieving the relentless pressures that are endangering and often destroying our wildlife. Let us therefore do everything we possibly can by means of financial help, education, and personal participation in conservation activities to insure the survival of our priceless wildlife heritage for future generations to enjoy.

I am looking forward to meeting more of you personally during the coming months.

Lawrence Zeleny



SHOREBIRD CONCENTRATION AT BALTIMORE'S LAKE MONTEBELLO

Hank Kaestner

It is a known fact that in addition to the more favored coastal routes, most species of shorebirds do pass over inland locations. Lack of suitable habitat (*i.e.*, mudflats, etc.) away from tidal locations seems to be the limiting factor so far as observations are concerned. Occasionally, however, shorebird habitat is created at inland locations, either by heavy rains flooding fields or by drought causing water levels at reservoirs to drop, thereby creating a band of mudflat around the edge. When such habitat is created, shorebirds can usually be found. Unfortunately, rain flooding of fields usually does not last for the duration of the migration period, and the edges of drought-stricken reservoirs are so steep that the mudflats are usually restricted to a rather small area. In spite of these limiting factors, there are many published accounts of inland shorebird concentrations in Maryland (see past issues of *Maryland Birdlife*).

During the summer of 1970, a unique event took place, the importance of which was not realized until midway through the fall migration period: Lake Montebello, one of Baltimore City's holding reservoirs, was drained so that repairs could be made. This created such attractive shorebird habitat that, although it is located well within the city limits, 17 different species of migrating shorebirds dropped in to feed and rest.

The low water level of Montebello was not noticed until August 29, when my brother Tom suggested that we stop by and identify some birds he had noticed when he passed the Lake several days before. This we did. On this date there was quite a large area of water, surrounded by about 20 feet of mudflat. We saw many Lesser Yellowlegs and about 100 Pectorals.

We did not revisit the Lake again until September 12, at which time the water had receded further, leaving perhaps 20 acres of mudflat. While scanning the shoreline, I noticed a flock of 7 American Golden Plovers. Shortly after that, brother Tom (who at age 16 shows signs of being an excellent bird-watcher) observed a bird that he identified as a Baird's Sandpiper. The rest of us (brother Peter, Teto McLean, and the writer) were less positive at first, but after comparing the bird with the Pectoral Sandpipers and other "peeps" nearby, agreed with Tom's identification. The five of us were quite excited at our discoveries, but unfortunately did not count numbers of all the birds seen that day.

Two days later I visited the lakebed during lunch break and was amazed to find a bright plumaged Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Later that day I called Chan Robbins and he agreed to meet me the next morning to view the rarities. The early morning of September 15 we met Chan, along with some other local birders I had contacted (Mrs. Joshua Rowe, Mac Plant, Teto and Taylor McLean, brothers Peter and Tom Kaestner, and others) and made the first complete census of the shorebird population. Thereafter, I visited the reservoir every few days until the water level began to rise on October 19. On the 20th all the shorebirds had left, as the mudflat was covered with several feet of water.

Table 1. Shorebird Counts at Montebello Reservoir

Species	September						October				
	12	14	15	23	26	27	2	9	11	15	19
Semipalmated Plover							3	3	3	1	
Killdeer		--	75	15	20	15	35	15	10	10	20
American Golden Plover	7	7	7	6	6	6					
Spotted Sandpiper		--	3	2							
Solitary Sandpiper			1	1							
Greater Yellowlegs							1				
Lesser Yellowlegs		--	125	83	85	77	50	50	70	25	17
Pectoral Sandpiper		--	75	87	55	42	35	21	25	5	17
White-rumped Sandpiper											1
Baird's Sandpiper	1	--	1	2	3	2	3	3	3		
Least Sandpiper		--	20	5	5	4	1	1	1		
Dunlin											1
Short-billed Dowitcher				5	4	5	3	3	4	3	
Long-billed Dowitcher							1		1	1	
Semipalmated Sandpiper		--	110	10	1	1					
Western Sandpiper		--	35	1	1	2		1	1		
Buff-breasted Sandpiper		1	1								

Some of the highlights of our observations follow:

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER. They seemed to prefer the grassy areas away from the water's edge, although they occasionally were seen wading. Two of the 7 birds had retained most of their spring plumage. All 7 showed a very distinct wing stripe in flight, a characteristic field mark of the stockier, lighter-colored Black-bellied Plover. This wing stripe is not

mentioned in the field guides (as a matter of fact, a *lack* of wing stripe is one of the field marks for golden plovers) and I would like to know if any other observers have noticed this. All the rest of the field marks were noted, however, as well as confirmation by Chan.

GREATER YELLOWLEGS. Although not a rarity, it is interesting that only one of this species was noted. All yellowlegs were checked each day, and this was the only one. The long, heavy bill and larger size were easily noted among the 50 Lesser Yellowlegs present on October 9.

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER. This bird could be confused with the similar Baird's Sandpiper, except for the white rump, visible only in flight.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER. One of Maryland's seldom-observed shorebirds, they preferred the dry mudflat away from the water's edge where their whitish-mottled plumage blended in with the dried mud. Their habit of "picking" rather than probing, their long, slim look, and very distinct breast streaking made them easy to pick out once we became familiar with them. Because of the abrupt demarkation of the breast streaks, the birds most closely resembled Pectoral Sandpipers. The following photograph, taken at Lake Montebello by Stu McLean, shows the slim profile, and the long wings, which extend beyond the tail when folded. This is our only shorebird to have this characteristic.



Baird's Sandpiper. From kodachrome by Stuart McLean

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER. I must admit that when first noted at a distance, because of its *very* long bill and bright cinnamon coloration, I thought this bird was a Hudsonian Godwit still in spring plumage. When it flew, however, the white rump patch characteristic of the dowitchers was observed. Later, its short legs were noted and identification confirmed as a Long-billed Dowitcher. In spite of what has been published to the contrary, this particular individual was very distinct from the Short-billed Dowitchers. Fortunately, there were several Short-bills present for direct comparison. The Short-bills had all changed into the very light gray winter plumage, while the Long-billed was rusty colored, especially the underparts. I have never seen Short-billed Dowitchers with

even a trace of rusty plumage during September and October, the period when most Long-bills occur. In addition, Shorebirds of North America states that Long-bills often keep traces of the rusty coloration well into late fall. This fact should be kept in mind. Also, in direct comparison to Short-bills, the Long-billed Dowitcher was half again as large and had a bill almost 2 inches longer (though there *can* be overlap in the bill length of the two species of dowitcher). Stu McLean took a photograph of this bird and I have had it enlarged in case confirmation is desired.

It is interesting to note that on October 2 I observed the Long-billed Dowitcher take flight with a flock of Killdeer and fly away to the east, completely out of sight. On October 11 the *same bird* reappeared and stayed through the 15th. An oil spot and ruffled feathers at the neck distinguished this individual.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER. First noted on September 14, it left during the night of September 19. This bird was well-marked, with yellow legs and buffy underparts. Some fall Buff-breasted Sandpipers (immatures?) are very light gray below and are not as easy to identify as the field guides would lead one to believe. Like the Baird's, the whitish-mottled back blended in with the dry mud that the bird preferred. Stu McLean also photographed this species, which had never been reported before in Baltimore City or County.

6401½ Crestwood Road, Baltimore

HARRIS' SPARROW IN BETHESDA

Carl W. Carlson

On April 7, 1971, I was awakened by a bird whistling loudly in a bush outside my bedroom window. This was at 5:30 a.m., nearly an hour before my alarm rings. I lay there hoping it would go away, and then realized that the song was that of the Harris' Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*). I got up and peeked through the venetian blinds and looked the bird literally in the eye. It dropped down to the lower branches so I opened the window enough to look down, and had a brief view of it sitting among some White-throated Sparrows and looking much larger. It then flew out of my yard. I immediately went down and played the Peterson record and found that the song given on it was literally identical with that which I had heard. For further verification I also checked the "F.O.N." record of finch songs, since it has several variants of the Harris' and also of the White-throat and White-crown. Before I left for work, I listened and watched, but did not relocate the bird.

In the evening (6 p.m.) when I returned, I heard the Harris' Sparrow in the trees across the street. I raced in for my glasses, but when I came out the children next door had emerged and their noise had apparently disturbed the bird and I could not hear it again. The next morning I again listened and looked, but did not find it.

5706 Lone Oak Drive, Bethesda

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 8, 1971

The Annual Meeting of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc., was called to order by President Unger at 7:50 p.m., May 8, 1971 in the Hastings-Miramar Hotel, Ocean City, Md. With an announced attendance of 317, a quorum was declared present.

Motion was made and seconded to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting since such were published in *Birdlife*.

Mr. Unger recognized the expressed appreciation to all those who were making the convention possible, especially the trip-leaders, the registrars and the management of the hotel.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The President announced that on February 22, 1971, the Society had received the first Conservation Award of the Mason-Dixon Outdoor Writers' Association, honoring the organization which, in its opinion, best exemplified a meaningful and unified participation in conservation activities within its area.

Announced also, was an offer by an anonymous donor of \$1,000.00 to the Sanctuary Fund, contingent upon its being matched by June 30, 1971. Following the announcement, several chapters immediately pledged their effort to raise at least \$100.00 of the needed amount. Mr. Carl Carlson presented the following resolution: Each Chapter shall make every possible effort to contribute \$100.00, or whatever amount it possibly can, recognizing that not every Chapter has equal membership or resources. The resolution was adopted.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. Fletcher. It, together with the Audit Committee's report, will appear in *Birdlife*.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Audit: Presented and read by Miss Edith Adkins.

By-Laws: Mr. Rodney Jones, Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, proposed and moved for adoption the following revisions to the Society's By-Laws: ARTICLE XI, Section 5 -- Change "April 20th" to "May 1st". ARTICLE VI, Section 6 -- Change "April 20" to "April 30". ARTICLE XI, Sections 1 and 2, rewrite as follows:

Section 1.

The President, with the approval of the Executive Council, shall appoint all committees, excepting sanctuary committees, as provided in Section 2, below, and the Nominating Committee, as provided in Section 3, below. Not more than two members of any one committee may be appointed from the same local chapter, except as provided in Section 2.

Section 2. Sanctuary Committees.A. State Sanctuary Committee

1. The State Sanctuary Committee shall consist of the following:
 - (a) Chairman. Elected by Board of Trustees at initial meeting of Trustees following the annual meeting.
 - (b) Vice Chairman. Elected in same manner as Chairman.
 - (c) Secretary. Appointed by President.
 - (d) Chairman and Vice Chairman of each local sanctuary committee.
2. The State Sanctuary Committee shall, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, promote the Sanctuary Program, represent MOS in public matters related to its sanctuaries, provide local sanctuary committees general guidance for maintenance and utilization of sanctuaries, assist them with their problems upon request, prescribe reports required of them, and pass on their funding requests.

B. Local Sanctuary Committee.

A local sanctuary committee shall manage each sanctuary. Each such committee shall be composed of members from the chapter(s) near the sanctuary. The local committee shall consist of the following: Local chairman, recommended by the chapter(s) involved and appointed by President of MOS. Local vice-chairman, selected by President(s) of chapter(s) involved with the sanctuary. The chairman and vice-chairman shall not be from the same chapter if more than one chapter is involved. Other members of a local committee shall be selected as needed by the President(s) of the chapter(s) concerned. Each local committee shall be known by the name of the sanctuary which it manages. Each sanctuary committee shall manage its respective sanctuary, taking into account the guidance of the State Sanctuary Committee and present to that Committee all required reports and any funding requests. Each committee shall try to organize a program which will encompass optimum utilization of its sanctuary, along the guidelines established by the State Sanctuary Committee.

The motion for adoption was seconded and the revisions were adopted.

Sanctuary: This report, prepared by Mr. Gordon Hackman, Chairman of the Sanctuary Committee, will appear in *Birdlife*.

Conservation: In the absence of a report by the Conservation Chairman, Mrs. Chandler Robbins drew attention to the many items of state and national legislation now pending, pointing out the need for action in the interest of conservation.

Publications: Mr. Robbins, Chairman of the Publications Committee and Editor of *Maryland Birdlife*, called attention to the March issue, the largest issue yet published. He expressed his thanks to the production staff of the magazine, with especial thanks to Miss Mildred Cole and Mrs. Richard Cole.

Audubon Scholarships: Reporting for the Trustees, Mr. Unger announced that three scholarships were awarded this year. The cost of one was de-

frayed by the Helen Miller Endowment Fund, that of another by the Operating Fund, and the third by virtue of a special gift from the Amateur Gardeners Club of Baltimore. Recipients were: Miss Kathleen Klimkiewicz, Montgomery Chapter, Mr. John Willets, Allegany Chapter, and Mrs. Annette Drummond, Baltimore Chapter.

Nominating Committee: Mr. William Shirey, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following nominations:

For President, Dr. Lawrence Zeleny
 First Vice-President, Mr. John W. Poteet, Jr.
 Second Vice-President, Dr. Edgar Folk, III
 Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Fletcher
 Secretary, Mrs. Edwin C. Gras

Motion was made that the nominations be closed. It was seconded and approved, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot.

Mr. Shirey then reported Chapter nominations for Trustees as follows:

Allegany:	Mr. Dale Fuller	Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor
Anne Arundel:	Mr. Eugene Levitt	Mr. Richard Heise, Jr.
		Mr. John Symonds
Baltimore:	Mr. W. Gordon MacGregor	Mrs. Richard D. Cole
		Mr. William R. Corliss
		Mrs. Raymond Geddes, Jr.
		Dr. Roger M. Herriott
		Mr. Rodney B. Jones
		Mrs. Robert E. Kaestner
		Mr. Chandler S. Robbins
		Mrs. Joshua W. Rowe
		Mr. Malcolm F. Thomas
Caroline:	Mr. Wilbur Rittenhouse	Mrs. Percy N. Scudder
Frederick:	Mr. Robert Alexander	Dr. Howard Hodge
Harford:	Mr. Frank A. Buckley	Mr. Barclay E. Tucker
Kent:	Mr. G. L. Gardner	Mrs. Edward Mendinghall
		Mrs. Thomas S. Carswell
Montgomery:	Mr. Robert H. Hahn	Mr. Carl W. Carlson
		Dr. Thomas H. Valega
Patuxent:	Dr. Lawrence Zeleny	Mr. H. Edmund Stiles
Rossmoor:	Mr. Richard H. Rule	Miss Agnes Hoffman
Talbot:	Mr. C. C. Lasher	Mr. Dickson Preston
		Mrs. Dickson Preston
Washington:	Mr. Sterling W. Edwards, Jr.	Mrs. Margaret A. Long
Wicomico:	Mr. Charles B. Baker	Mrs. Emily C. Morris

Motion was made, seconded and approved to accept the nominations, acceptance thereby constituting election.

Mr. Dale Fuller announced that a Junior Nature Conservation Camp is to be held at the Pleasant Valley 4H Center, August 12-17, and stated that there were openings for instructors, assistants, etc.

Mr. Unger publicly thanked Chan Robbins for his invaluable aid and assistance during his term of office. He spoke glowingly of the work and devotion of Miss Mildred Cole, the Executive Secretary, and gave especial recognition to the service the Bookstore is rendering to the membership,

to the extraordinary financial contribution it has made to the Sanctuary Fund, and to the zeal and labor of Mrs. Ravemies who has for so long been its head and manager.

A standing ovation showing the appreciation by the membership to Mr. Unger for a job well done during his term as President was followed by adjournment at 8:55 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Alta C. Gras, Secretary

1970-71 SANCTUARY REPORT

Carey Run Sanctuary had, as usual, a busy and interesting year. Many projects were accomplished such as the painting of the porch, steps, window sills, and the new gate. Nature walks and field trips for elementary school classes, Frostburg State College students, Garden Clubs, sororities, Goucher College students, Boy Scouts, and members provided a busy program. Two new feeders were installed and old ones repaired, and members kept them filled during the winter months. Boy Scouts helped in the planning and clearing of a nature trail. One Scout has been busily engaged in making trail markers and a booklet in connection with earning his Eagle rank.

Mill Creek Sanctuary reports that the activity there centered around scheduled frequent breakfast hikes in connection with the Talbot Chapter program. Trail marking was accomplished and three litter cleanup campaigns were conducted. The bird list for the bulletin board was refurbished and up-dated.

Rock Run Sanctuary reports that the activity there included scheduled trips by groups from the Baltimore and Harford Chapters. Banding studies were made by the Lubberts. A banding demonstration was given for a 4H group. The feeders were kept filled during the winter by members. The Rock Run Sanctuary Committee has projected an ambitious program for the coming year, including scheduled field trips, controlled use by local groups such as 4H, Boy Scouts, etc., development of trails, and at least one self-guided walk.

No official report was received for the Irish Grove Sanctuary. However, activity at that location continues to grow. At least three requests for permission to conduct research projects there during the coming year have been received. A number of members, notably Mrs. Gladys Cole, have worked very hard to develop this sanctuary along the lines of our published goals and they deserve the gratitude of our entire organization for their efforts.

Our transition this year into the new sanctuary committee arrangement has not been without some problems; but, hopefully, we are now established to the point where it will be a much more effective implement in the coming year. We sincerely hope that we may realize to a large degree those aims that we, as an organization, published in our brochures.

H. Gordon Hackman, Chairman, State Sanctuary Committee

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Fiscal Year Ending April 30, 1971

OPERATING FUND

Fund Balance April 20, 1970			\$2,637.12
Receipts			
Dues	\$3,350.00		
Convention Income	785.50		
Contributions for Osprey Project	450.00		
Assistance on Addressograph purchase	175.00		
Other Income	<u>65.75</u>		
			<u>4,826.25</u>
			7,463.37
Expenditures:			
<i>Maryland Birdlife</i>	\$1,458.00		
Office & Admin. Expense			
Equipment	\$366.70		
Bulk Mailing	180.00		
Postage, Telephone, etc.	<u>417.80</u>		
Convention Expenses		964.50	
H. M. Scholarship, 1970		453.25	
H. M. Scholarship, 1971		150.00	
Transfer of contributions to Osprey Fund		200.00	
Donation to the Osprey Project		450.00	
Affiliations		300.00	
		<u>35.00</u>	
			<u>4,010.75</u>
Fund Balance April 30, 1971			\$3,452.62

HELEN MILLER ENDOWMENT FUND

Fund Balance April 20, 1970			\$1,863.46
Receipts:			
Contributions Received	\$620.00		
Special Contribution for one Scholarship	150.00		
Interest Earned	<u>123.17</u>		
			<u>893.17</u>
			2,756.63
Expenditures:			
Special Scholarship (see above)	150.00		
Regular Scholarship	<u>200.00</u>		
			<u>350.00</u>
Fund Balance April 30, 1971			\$2,406.63

SANCTUARY FUND

Fund Balance April 20, 1970		\$ - 528.56
Receipts:		
Contributions	\$4,743.90	
From USDA (Field Grain Program)	267.82	
Life Memberships	450.00	
Interest Earned	<u>29.61</u>	<u>5,491.33</u>
		4,962.77
Expenditures:		
Sanctuary Improvements	\$1,435.46	
Insurance, Taxes, Rent	347.35	
Miscellaneous Expenses	<u>150.29</u>	<u>1,933.10</u>
Fund Balance April 30, 1971		\$3,029.67

Reconciliation of Accounts and Assets on Hand at Year-end

Fund Balances:		
Operating Fund	\$3,452.62	
Osprey Project Fund	750.00	
Helen Miller Endowment Fund	2,406.63	
Sanctuary Fund	<u>3,029.67</u>	\$9,638.92
Fund Assets:		
Checking Account, Peoples Bank, Denton	\$1,523.94	
Premium Passbook Savings Acct., MNB	<u>8,114.98</u>	\$9,638.92

Sanctuary Investment

Carey Run	\$4,556.62
Rock Run (Leasehold)	
Mill Creek	14,446.86
Irish Grove	82,729.20

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REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We the undersigned have examined the MOS books and find them correct and in order.

John Wanuga, Chairman
Ronald A. Nevius
Edith D. Adkins

ANNUAL REPORTS OF LOCAL CHAPTERS

ALLEGANY COUNTY CHAPTER

During the year we lose some esteemed members to death and employment transfers, but our regret is tempered by the addition of some fine, new members, and we are pleased to find that the membership is the largest in our twenty-year history.

The Cumberland newspapers are generous with space for our items of news and publicity and our reputation is well established in Allegany and Garrett Counties and adjacent counties of West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

One segment of our membership is always present for the regular indoor meetings, while another segment is more in evidence on field trips. But a preponderance of both segments assembles for the annual Anniversary Day picnic in June.

The hawk watches at The Narrows near Cumberland and at Bear Rocks in the Monongahela National Forest are welcomed opportunities for members to enjoy the warm sun of autumn before submitting to the cold monotony of winter.

Our public film-lecture was an excellent one by Ed Parsons of Hiram, Ohio: "A Trip into the Forest." If attendance continues to increase at this event, we may soon require a larger auditorium. At our indoor meetings we saw Gus Johnson's slides of the "Wildflowers of Deep Creek Lake," Don Emerson's 35 mm. essay on the "Ravages of Allegany County's Natural Resources," and Alverta Dillon's photographic chronology of nature's changes in "Through the Seasons in Garrett County." Jon Jansen's "Evolution of Birds" is a more intellectually formidable program.

At the tally sessions of the December and May bird counts, we discovered that our enthusiastic members are becoming increasingly capable.

Testimony to the popularity of the annual Junior Nature and Conservation Camp that the Chapter sponsors is the number of telephone calls received since January from students and parents wanting advance information about the August event.

We were honored to have member John Willets awarded one of the Helen Miller Scholarships.

Dale B. Fuller, President

ANNE ARUNDEL CHAPTER

1970-71 was a good year for the Anne Arundel Chapter. The program was diversified, and some new activities took place.

Members, friends and young people participated in: 12 Saturday field trips, 8 Wednesday field trips, 4 Youth Hikes, 7 monthly meetings and 2 Special Wildlife Lecture programs.

New this year were the mid-week monthly trips planned for those who find it difficult to participate on week ends. These trips included Cylburn Mansion, C & O Canal, Woodend Nature Sanctuary and National Arboretum, as well as Anne Arundel sites. Under the leadership of Dick Heise, 4 planned Youth trips were carried out to Sugarloaf Mt. and Camp Letts, plus more local areas. Saturday field trips were both local and distant, ranging from areas in Anne Arundel County to Rock Run and Irish Grove Sanctuaries, Bombay Hook and Remington Farms.

The monthly programs were varied and included members' travel experiences; David Smith and his film "Africa"; Dr. James Gilford, on "Our Changing Environment," plus local speakers including James Robinson, on "A Collection of Eggs and Nests." Our two Special Wildlife Lecture programs were well supported by the community: "Designs for Survival" with William Anderson, and "Summer Birding in Swedish Lapland," with Chan Robbins.

Our exciting undertaking is our cooperation with Historic Annapolis in utilizing the 12 acres surrounding the historic farmhouse "Hancock's Resolution" in northern Anne Arundel County as a small sanctuary area. Plans are underway for improved plantings, bird census, and future nature trails and banding activities. John Symonds, Sanctuary Committee Chairman, has been instrumental in securing and expediting this opportunity.

The Chapter participated in both the Christmas and May bird counts. Our membership is 105.

Alta Gras, President

BALTIMORE CHAPTER
(Committee chairmen in parentheses)

As of May 3, membership totaled 811, including 106 Juniors.

Program (Miss Etta Wedge): 36 field trips with 40 leaders, 3 social evenings with illustrated lectures, 7 classes on ornithological subjects; detailed annual program booklet; comprehensively planned.

4 Audubon Wildlife Film Lectures (A. M. Plant): Average attendance, 642; proceeds to MOS Sanctuary Fund, Helen Miller Audubon Camp Scholarship Fund; profitable, educational, entertaining, attracts new members.

Youth Program (Mrs. N. K. Schaffer): Outstanding schedule of activities, 50 leaders; more volunteers needed; about 6,400 children served.

1) Public program (Mrs. W. Rowland Taylor): 17 alternate Saturdays at Cylburn Park; walks and illustrated talks, banding demonstrations, wild pet show, trimming tree for birds, "Detectives at Work--Come and Explore"; 5 vacation walks; about 1,800 children attended.

2) School Classes program (Mrs. J. Carroll Tulloss): 148 elementary school classes comprising over 4,512 pupils; nature walks on Cylburn Park trails, visits to Cylburn Nature Museum and MOS room exhibits.

3) Junior Nature Club (Mrs. N. K. Schaffer, Dr. Elizabeth Fisher): 23 members; on Saturdays at Cylburn; conducted individual projects, pre-

pared exhibits for Cylburn Nature Museum, where served as hosts to public; tagged 126 Monarch butterflies at Kent Point in October; cleaned up litter near Lake Roland; filled feeders at Cylburn on MOS Saturdays.

4) Junior Nature Camp (Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Clark): 11th annual weekend in June 1970, at King's Landing Camp; 50 children, 5th grade up; concentrated nature study with experts in various fields of natural history.

MOS Exhibits and Library (Mrs. N. K. Schaffer): Mounted birds, study skins, nests, eggs; 31 birds mounted by Mr. George Cassell added to collections (MOS room, school loan, Extension Services, School for Blind).

New acquisition: Valuable collection of the late John M. Sommer, early student of Maryland birds, associate of Frank C. Kirkwood; 704 sets of eggs with complete records of each, 84 nests, 44 study skins; given by his family; much appreciated.

Cylburn representative (Mrs. Joseph Brumback): Ordered seed, filled feeders at Cylburn, saw to repairs and replacements; supplied hostesses for MOS room on 17 Cylburn Open House Sundays.

MOS Booth at Cylburn Market Day (Mrs. Frank Rackemann): Donated, handmade articles, plants, books, crafts, etc.; MOS share of proceeds used for MOS exhibits, books, bird seed for Cylburn feeders, etc.

Extension Services & Equipment (Miss Grace Naumann): Provided speakers for outside adult groups; loaned slides to Chapters; purchased copy of Dick Preston's taped slide show, "Conserving Our Future", 2 tripods.

Conservation (Mrs. E. K. Hartline): 3 programs (Bluebirds by Dr. L. Zeleny, Endangered Species, Ospreys); latter led to chapter's financial support of nest pole siting phase of Jan Reese's Osprey population studies; excellent coverage of major conservation issues in all Newsletters.

Bluebird Project (Burton Alexander): 2nd year; 100 participants to date; reports on 380 nest boxes urgently needed for evaluation.

Christmas and May Counts (David Holmes): Increased interest and participation; coverage more thorough, but more consistent coverage needed.

Book Store (Mrs. Phyllis Ravesies): Books, records, stationery, miscellaneous items; at all lectures, social meetings, Convention, mail orders; highly successful; all proceeds to MOS Sanctuary Fund.

Sanctuaries (Doug Hackman): Shared care of Rock Run with Harford Chapter; recommends greater use of RR, more trails, self-guiding trails, minor house repairs; Rodney Jones has been faithful "groundskeeper."

Bird Exchange (Mrs. A. S. Kaestner): Received bird reports from members, published under Bird Notes in Newsletters; informative, interesting; provided information to public when called.

Information (Mrs. Raymond Geddes, Jr.): Telephone information service to members and public regarding MOS activities and ornithological subjects.

Membership & Hospitality (Mrs. W. G. MacGregor): Promoted MOS, recruited new members; functioned at lectures and meetings; hospitality aspect more important as membership and attendance increase.

Publicity (Mrs. Joshua Rowe): Audubon lecture releases to mass media; individual and bulk circulation; feature articles on MOS trips and Juniors; camp scholarships; Sunday Sun Recreation Calendar coverage.

Reference (Mrs. Martin Larrabee): To answer inquiries re general information, bibliographies, films, resource and educational materials.

Southeast Arizona Trip (Mrs. Raymond Geddes, Jr.): 10 days in May; 11 persons; led by Jim Tucker (Texas), experienced birder of southwest.

Production (Mrs. T. G. Shipley): Mimeographed all Newsletters, Junior materials, news releases; assembled and mailed Newsletters.

To these dedicated chairmen and all who supported them, to our Board members who served so faithfully and effectively, our sincere thanks. This was, for me, a challenging and rewarding year, as were the three before it. We look forward with confidence to a bright future under the leadership of our new president, W. Gordon (Mac) MacGregor.

Nancy D. Rowe, Retiring President

CAROLINE COUNTY CHAPTER

Our Chapter had a full and varied program this past year. The season started with the September meeting at the home of Wilber and Ethel Engle. We took an evening walk, enjoying the various things of nature. Slides of wild flowers were shown later by Jerry Fletcher and Marvin Hewitt. More members of our club are becoming interested in wild flowers and we believe that bird and flower identification go together like ham and eggs.

In October we visited Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge. In addition to an interesting trip around the Refuge, we saw two films at the visitor center: "Destruction of Nature" and "Cry of the Marsh."

An emergency program was held in November when our speaker did not show up. The Maryland Fish and Wildlife Administration came through, however, with two informative films: "Wondrous Woodside" and "First Aid to Wildlife." The Maryland Department of Natural Resources has been very helpful in our programs.

Our December meeting was in charge of Mr. Ronald Thomas, Curator of Archaeology of the State of Delaware. Mr. Thomas told us about the excavation of an Indian burial ground near Bowers Beach called "Island Field Site." This was somewhat of a bizarre program, but one that stirred up our curiosity.

The President, at our January meeting, conducted a thought-provoking

illustrated session on "Current Problems in Conservation," emphasizing the impact of factors such as human population and natural resources on ecology.

An unusual seminar was conducted by Earl Towers, Jr., local pharmacist, at the February meeting. Called "Economic Botany," the program depicted the potential harm and food value and medical properties of many of our local plants. Superstitions concerning plants also were discussed.

A former Caroline Countian, now working with the Fish and Game Department in Delaware, Mr. Michael Todd, presented a very informative series of slides concerning research projects which he is conducting in Delaware regarding the Osprey, and an attempt to change the nesting habits of the Black Duck. It is interesting to note that Black Ducks can be "taught" to nest in boxes.

A "Flower Walk" was conducted at Red Bridges for our April meeting, led by Jerry Fletcher and Marvin Hewitt. It was hoped that many spring migrating birds would be seen, but the season was unusually late in 1971. Many interesting flowers were found, however, including a large patch of a rarity on the Shore, the Bloodroot. Our June meeting will be a picnic at Mill Creek Sanctuary.

Our Chapter has 29 members, most of whom participated in both the Christmas Count and the State-wide Bird Count in May.

Wilbur Rittenhouse, President

FREDERICK CHAPTER

The Frederick Chapter enjoyed a good year of mixed activities, and a healthy membership increase of nearly 25 percent, winding up with 68 members. Attendance at our monthly meetings averaged between 45 and 50.

In September we heard an illustrated talk by an expert bander, Clark Miller from Inwood, West Virginia. This was followed in October by a good presentation of slides of the Everglades given by Dave Karraker from the National Park Service in Washington. Local sportswriter Jim Gilford showed us a very sobering film on the destructive influence our civilization has had on our environment, a timely topic for November.

Our annual supper meeting in December was well attended and we were fortunate to have as speaker, John Dennis, Consulting Biologist of Leesburg, Virginia who showed us slides in connection with his work in searching for more material on the Red-cockaded Woodpecker. Mr. Dennis is better known for research on the Ivory-billed Woodpecker.

One of our members, Gus Selckmann, an amateur archaeologist, gave us an illustrated talk at the January meeting on the development of culture among the Indians of Frederick County. Society Vice-President Chan Robbins gave us a most memorable performance at our March meeting in his talk on Spring Warblers. His analyses of warbler songs by varying the

speed of the record player were of much interest to the group. For our April meeting, Robert G. Johnsson, Museum Planner of the National Park Service's Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, brought us a group of wonderful slides illustrating the beauty of Yellowstone National Park in the places practically never seen by visitors riding in their cars or in busses. Biology teacher and local club member Richard R. Stambaugh presented both slides and a movie illustrating our present vital conservation problems, at the May meeting. Stambaugh has attended two of the Audubon Camps and also an Audubon Ecology Workshop. In June we are scheduled to hear an illustrated talk on the birds of the Antarctic by Peter C. Harper.

Our field trips on one Saturday morning and one Sunday afternoon each of the "good weather" months were well attended. The Christmas Bird Count on Jan. 2 brought out 10 participants on the day after an 11-inch snowfall. The May count, made on a much nicer day, May 1, also was rewarding.

The Frederick Chapter had the pleasure of hosting a meeting in March of the State Trustees at Camp Greentop in Catoctin Park. We are looking forward to more progress in the coming year--even hoping that we can persuade one of our most enthusiastic birding experts, Bill Shirey, to refrain from picking up red banded water snakes while he is on a *bird* trip!

Robert B. Alexander, President

KENT COUNTY CHAPTER

The Kent County Chapter, with a membership of 3 life, 128 adult and 28 junior members, held nine scheduled meetings during 1970-71. Interesting and informative programs by *Chapter* members covered a wide range of subjects such as Pesticides, Bird Nests by Ed Folsom, Rearing Spicebush Butterflies by Mabon Kingsley, "A Trip to Alaska" by Dan and Helen Gibson, "Winter on the Farm," by Clark Webster. Trapping in the Arctic of a Gyrfalcon that was delivered to a Sheik in Saudi Arabia, by Richard and Joan McCown. Members participated in the Christmas and all State-wide Counts. The Damsite Banding Station served as a teaching center for garden clubs, school groups, our own members and visitors, both lay and scientific, from far and wide. The program for our final meeting, at the June Covered Dish Supper, will be a movie "Birds in Hand - Birds in the Bush" narrated by artist Don Eckleberry, photographed in Trinidad, West Indies.

As a Community Service we again presented five Audubon Screen Tours. Special day field trips were made to Bombay Hook, Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge, Blackwater Refuge, Delaware Nature Education Centre. Overnight trips were made to Irish Grove, "Damsite" for banding. May trips are scheduled for Rock Run and the Convention.

Trustees attended meetings at Annapolis, Greentop and Ocean City.

Because so many organizations are having carving exhibits we have postponed our Fourth Biennial Exhibit and a committee has been appointed to plan for one in 1971.

G. L. Gardner, President

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CHAPTER

About the biggest news in the Montgomery County Chapter's year was the addition of 24 junior members to our membership rolls. The Youth Group had ten scheduled trips, which ranged from the mountains of Western Maryland to the Atlantic Ocean. Enthusiasm was keen.

Following MOS's signing a contract with the Maryland Fish and Wildlife Administration to further mutually the development of various wildlife areas, the Montgomery County Chapter put forward some suggestions concerning the "Hughes Hollow" area, which lies well out River Road to the west of Washington. We are in high hopes of having a significant part in what happens to that area, as it is in some ways unique in Montgomery County.

Our senior membership remains strong both in the field and in the lecture hall. A body of faithful followers is always found at our monthly meetings. Some of them are such peripatetic birders that they have presented slide talks on birds of Colombia, Guatemala, and other far-ranging places this year. We have some excellent photographers among our membership, too, and they have had their evenings as well.

Our Conservation Committee has been active on different fronts. We are fighting various incursions into wildlife areas by developers, road-builders, and industries. Some of our members attended some open sessions with political hopefuls before the November elections to hear their views on conservation in Montgomery County.

A member, Kathy Klimkiewicz, was a recipient of one of the Helen Miller Scholarship awards. It is richly deserved. Kathy's voice is well known to hundreds of birders in the Washington area as she does the weekly recording for the Voice of the Naturalist, a service of the Audubon Naturalist Society.

One of the highlights of the year was the April visit of our President, Mr. Ed Unger. He talked on "MOS--Today and Tomorrow." The membership was indeed grateful to have Mr. Unger come from the Eastern Shore to visit us.

Robert H. Hahn, President

PATUXENT BIRD CLUB

The Patuxent Bird Club enjoyed another good year with an increase in membership and good attendance at meetings. Our Program Committee supplied us with excellent programs and outstanding speakers. We had eight regular meetings, and a picnic will be held in June to complete the season. There were four scheduled field trips including a winter tour of local feeding stations. In addition, we participated in the Christmas Bird Count and in the May State-wide Bird Count.

The speakers and their subjects for our scheduled meetings were: Dr. George Gee, Whooping Cranes; Brian Sharp, Birds of Florida Coastal Marshes;

Elwood Hill, Duck Banding in the Canadian Arctic; Dr. W. J. L. Sladen, Whistling Swans, Maryland to Alaska; Chandler S. Robbins, Birding in Swedish Lapland; Dr. Donald Messersmith, Birding in East Africa; and William McVaugh, Photographing and Painting Young Herons and Terns. One program was the U. S. Department of the Interior film, "So Little Time."

A regular and enjoyable feature at each of our meetings was an open discussion of interesting bird observations during the month.

Mrs. C. S. Robbins prepares a weekly article under the heading "Patuxent Bird Club" for publication in the Laurel News Leader. These articles include notices of our meetings and field trips, summaries of our programs, and other material of interest in connection with bird study and conservation. She also keeps the Chapter up to date concerning important conservation issues.

The Chapter participated in the new MOS Bluebird Project and prepared a report of the project for the March issue of *Birdlife*.

Lawrence Zeleny, President

ROSSMOOR CHAPTER

The Chapter held meetings on the third Thursday of each month. During the year the attendance decreased considerably as other activities here at Rossmoor have evidently been of more interest to our members. Three of our speakers were Dr. Lawrence Zeleny, Dr. Donald Messersmith and Philip DuMont and we have had one or two slide nights.

We have discontinued organized bird walks for lack of interest, although several of us manage a walk every Monday morning when the bluebird houses are checked. The May bird count had about 18 observers, with 67 species and 1,747 individuals being counted.

The number of houses on our bluebird trail was reduced to 19 and so far the results have been quite devastating. A total of 51 bluebird eggs have been laid, but only 17 young birds hatched. Predators accounted for the remainder of the eggs and two male bluebirds were found dead in nesting boxes.

Richard H. Rule, President

TALBOT COUNTY CHAPTER

Although Talbot County has no spectacular news to report, members seem to agree that this has been a rewarding year. We have had a steady growth in membership, some unusually good programs, and a generally satisfying season, with wonderful cooperation from the group. Our activities included:

Seven regular meetings with programs;

Seven fall and five spring bird hikes, some followed by breakfasts

at members' homes;

Sponsorship of an Audubon Wildlife Film series, which did not produce any great profit, but on which we more than broke even;

Christmas and May bird counts, both registering a competitive number of species;

Special trips to Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge and Ocean City;

Caretaking trips to Mill Creek Sanctuary, which is increasingly becoming a lovely retreat.

Marian G. Delphey, Retiring President

WASHINGTON COUNTY CHAPTER

The 1970-71 birding year has seen enthusiastic response to both meetings and field trips. New life has been generated in the group by new people, renewed interest, and by greater participation by more of the membership. Leaders of trips are emerging and a consistent group of folks are getting into the field. Many impromptu walks are held besides the scheduled trips.

Our programs developed the Washington County scene this year. We saw presentations on "Outdoor Education in Washington County", "Ecology of Washington County", "An Arboretum for Washington County." Other programs included "Birding in Iceland", "Sanctuaries in Maryland", and "Wild-flowers." The highlight of the year was our annual dinner in February attended by 45 persons. Members were thrilled by Don Messersmith's illustrated program, "A Naturalist in Colombia."

Our group sponsored birdfeeding stations at area nursing homes and hospitals. Several members have set up bluebird trails in our county.

We feel that our year was very successful and rewarding in both programs and field trips. We look forward to continued enthusiasm and participation.

Sterling Edwards, President

WICOMICO CHAPTER

We had very interesting meetings monthly--from lectures to slides presented by members who had traveled, and by members who had slides taken from their windows at home.

The Third Wildlife Exhibit held at the Civic Center in October was a success. The Wicomico Chapter had a booth there, and sold cards, mats, coasters, etc., obtained from the Audubon Society. We are planning the same this year during the 4th Exhibit.

We participated in the Christmas Bird Count under the direction of William Johnson, the President.

We had a slight drop in membership this year, from 56 to 48, the cause of which cannot be understood at this time. This coming year we are hoping to bring up our membership and create more interest.

There is increased interest in Irish Grove Sanctuary, judging from talk and the number of people visiting there. Let us hope that bigger and better things will be done at Irish Grove by our Wicomico Chapter. We are certainly going to miss Bill Johnson as president this year. He did a fine job during his two years in office.

Charles B. Baker, President

COMMITTEES FOR 1971-72

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BUDGET COMMITTEE

Edwin T. McKnight, Chairman, Morris R. Collins, Charles N. Mason, Elwood L. Fisher, A. J. Fletcher (Treasurer)

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

Rodney B. Jones, Chairman, A. MacDonough Plant, Barclay E. Tucker

CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Hartline

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

V. Edwin Unger, Chairman, Mrs. Richard D. Cole, Barclay E. Tucker, William N. Shirey, Edward Buckler III

PUBLICATIONS

Chandler S. Robbins, Editor, C. Douglas Hackman, Assistant Editor

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Miss Joy Heaster, Chairman, Route 5, Box 387, High Banks, Salisbury 21810
William L. Johnson, Vice-chairman, Deerfield Road, Mardela Springs 21837
"Adventure"

Mrs. Morrill B. Donnald, Chairman, 11501 South Glen Road, Potomac 20854
Chandler S. Robbins, Vice-chairman, 7900 Brooklyn Br. Road, Laurel 20810

JUNIOR PAGE



FEEDING HABITS OF SOME WINTER BIRDS

Carolyn Ruos

The food preferences of wild birds were studied at my home feeder near Fulton, Howard County, Maryland, during January and February 1971. My home is in a small, eight year old housing development characterized by one- and two-acre lots with large lawns and a few large trees. Adjacent to my lot, however, are brushy fields and woodland. The chosen site of the experiment was 12 feet from the west side of my house. A 20-inch high row of yews was parallel to one side of the feeding tray. A 20-foot white pine was located near one end of the board. Bluegrass lawn surrounds much of the remaining site.

A 13 by 1-foot board was set on cinder blocks at a height of 18 in-

Table 1. Food Preference (percent of visits) by Species

Rank	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Downy Woodpecker	Blue Jay	Carolina Chickadee	Tufted Titmouse	Mocking- bird
1	suet 60	rice 33	sunflower 37	suet 54	sunflower 65	suet 88
2	corn 20	corn 33	corn 19	sunflower 24	wheat 14	wheat 6
3	peanut hrt 20	sunflower 33	wheat 18	wheat 7	rice 6	sunflower 6
4			red millet 10	red millet 7	w. millet 6	
5			suet 5	corn 2	corn 4	
6			w. millet 4	w. millet 2	red millet 4	
7			rice 3	peanut hrt 2	peanut hrt 2	
8			peanut hrt 3	rice 1	suet 2	
9			milo 1	buckwheat 1		
10						

ches above the ground on January 6, 1971. The board was divided into 10 feeding compartments, each 12 by 14 inches, with a half-inch lip. Different feed was placed in each compartment beginning January 13. Mr. Woodrow Harrison of the Chesapeake Feed Company, Muirkirk, Maryland, generously provided the grain used in this study.

Ten different feeds were used. Table 2 lists the number of ounces and the percent of the total weight of each food eaten.

Table 2. Bird Seed Consumed during this Study

<u>Grain</u>	<u>Ounces</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Sunflower seeds	92	30.8
Peanut hearts	42	14.1
Corn (coarse, cracked)	40	13.4
Wheat	30	10.1
White millet	28	9.4
Red millet	26	8.7
Rice	24	8.1
Milo	12	4.0
Buckwheat	4	1.3
Total	298	99.9

With the help of *Birds of North America* by Robbins, Bruun, Zim, and Singer (1966), and a pair of 7x35 binoculars, I identified and recorded

Table 1 (continued)

<i>Starling</i>	<i>House Sparrow</i>	<i>Cardinal</i>	<i>Slate-col. Junco</i>	<i>Tree Sparrow</i>	<i>White-thrt Sparrow</i>	<i>Song Sparrow</i>
peanut hrt 55	w. millet 45	sunflower 49	rice 31	red millet 23	corn 15	red millet 30
suet 12	red millet 20	corn 19	peanut hrt 15	sunflower 16	sunflower 15	w. millet 27
milo 11	sunflower 15	wheat 15	red millet 10	w. millet 13	red millet 15	sunflower 16
w. millet 9	corn 6	red millet 6	sunflower 10	peanut hrt 12	w. millet 13	peanut hrt 12
corn 4	rice 6	milo 5	suet 9	wheat 10	wheat 11	rice 6
buckwheat 3	peanut hrt 5	rice 3	wheat 6	corn 7	rice 9	corn 3
rice 2	wheat 2	peanut hrt 2	w. millet 6	milo 6	peanut hrt 9	wheat 3
wheat 2	milo 1	w. millet 1	milo 6	buckwheat 5	milo 9	milo 1
red millet 2			buckwheat 4	suet 5	buckwheat 4	buckwheat 1
			corn 3	rice 3		suet 1

each species of bird as it came to the feeder. Juncos and Starlings accompanied by a Mockingbird were the first to arrive. At the close of the first day of observation, fourteen birds had come to the feeding station. Among the late arrivals were the Cardinals who later became daily visitors. A total of 1,682 bird visits were observed during the 3-week period.

Most of my 13.75 hours of observation were made between 4:00 and 4:30 p.m., EST. An average of 122 birds were seen per hour.

Table 1 indicates the percent of times each species of bird came to each food type.

As many people realize, Starlings are pest birds. Though they like a variety of foods, peanut hearts seem to be their favorite. Thus a good idea for people who mix their own food would be to omit peanut hearts. A good mixture for song birds would be as follows:

36% Sunflower seed	10% Red millet
16% Cracked corn	9% Rice
12% Wheat	5% Milo
11% White millet	1% Buckwheat

One of my personal advantages in doing this project was learning to identify new birds.

8160 Stabean Drive, Fulton



A LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN IN THE CENTER OF BALTIMORE

Walter Bohanan

At about 2 p.m. on May 13, Peggy Bohanan saw a Long-billed Marsh Wren in the hedge bordering our yard, which is near the geographical center of Baltimore City. The wren frequently came into the open center of the yard and she observed it for about half an hour. Shortly after I returned home (3:30 p.m.), I saw it in the low hedge at the side of the yard. It flew to bushes in a neighboring yard, but reappeared in half an hour, hopped across brick paving in the yard, then flew into a large shrub where it remained for some minutes.

Most of our views were from the second floor porch, looking down on the bird at distances of 15 to 25 feet, whenever it appeared in the open, on brick or fence, or in shrubbery. The solid cap and striped back showed clearly.

The 13th was a cool day, cloudy, with occasional showers. During the night of May 12-13 there had been continuous rain, including several torrential showers. This was the second time Mrs. Bohanan had seen a Long-billed Marsh Wren in the city during migration. The other was on September 25, 1969, in Druid Hill Park.

907 Tyson Street, Baltimore

AMERICAN AVOCET SEEN AT SENECA

Robert W. and Richard S. Warfield

In the past two decades the number of sightings of American Avocets (*Recurvirostra americana*) in Maryland has shown a remarkable increase. As recently as 1958, Stewart and Robbins in *Birds of Maryland* listed this species as a casual fall visitor. All but one of the recent sight records are from the Eastern Shore.

At 7:30 a.m. on May 2, 1971, at the rapids in the Potomac River about one-half mile below Seneca, we noted a flock of about 50 Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) and a Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*). These birds were waiting for a rain front to pass before continuing their migration to the middle west. Returning at 11 a.m. we again looked over this flock for any additional species. One bird appeared different. While about the same size as the gulls, this bird exhibited a sharply contrasting black and white body coloration, the bill was upturned and its legs were long. The head and neck were a reddish brown. The bird flew from rock to rock and showed the characteristic black and white wing pattern. Comparison with the painting of the avocet in *Birds of North America* was excellent.

Confirmation of this sighting was obtained from other birders in the area. This is the first spring record of the avocet in the Maryland Piedmont.

R. F. D. 1, Hereford Hills, Germantown



WHITE IBIS SEEN IN KENT COUNTY

Dorothy Sacks

On July 21, 1970, while our boat was docked in the Worton Creek marina, I went birding at the small marshy pond a quarter of a mile up the road from the Harbor House restaurant. I found an immature White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) feeding in the pond, and realizing its rarity in Maryland, I watched it for at least fifteen minutes.

It had the long, decurved bill (pinkish and not red as in the mature bird), the brownish neck and darker brown back, and the whitish belly of a young ibis. Three times I saw it fly, circle the pond, and return to feed. Each time it flew I could see the white rump very clearly. On the next day I came back with my husband and we both saw the white rump as the ibis headed for Worton Creek. We had twice previously seen many White Ibis at Sanibel Island, Florida, and I was satisfied the Worton Creek bird was a White and not a young Glossy Ibis.

161 Rolling Road, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

OBSERVATION OF WHIMBRELS AND OTHER SHOREBIRDS IN CHARLES COUNTY

Edward H. Schell

On May 21, 1971, my son Jerry and I observed a flock of 59 Whimbrels (*Numenius phaeopus*) in a corn field along the Port Tobacco River. The field was located at the end of Windmill Point road, near Blossom Point.

We had been attracted to the field by a mixed flock of Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*), Laughing Gulls (*L. atricilla*), and Herring Gulls (*L. argentatus*). Also with the gulls were two Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*). Nearby, but separate from both the Whimbrels and the gulls, were three Black-bellied Plovers (*Squatarola squatarola*) and a Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*). The birds apparently had been grounded by a cold front that had stalled over the area at about dawn, bringing heavy rain showers.

The birds were observed through a 40X telescope from a measured distance of about 150 yards. The Whimbrels stayed by themselves, and some were feeding while others rested. The eye stripes and decurved bills of the Whimbrels were quite evident and their size was larger than that of the Black-bellied Plovers nearby. The count of 59 Whimbrels was made only once, and is considered a lower limit, although certainly there were not many more.

As we watched the Short-billed Dowitcher, the Whimbrels began calling excitedly. They then took off to the north in migration, forming what appeared to be a close-spaced horizontal line, but may have been a shallow V. The time was 6:45 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time. At the same time, the Black-bellied Plovers took off and formed a small flock that numbered seven in the air.

Bent (1929) says the Whimbrel is "a rare migrant everywhere in the interior," but he indicates that the birds move inland to Lake Ontario and Toronto, Canada. He tells of a flight of 100 Whimbrels on May 22, 1926 in Illinois and then surmises, "Probably the main flight from the Atlantic coast turns inland before it reaches New England and flies by way of the Great Lakes to the west side of Hudson Bay."

According to Stewart and Robbins (1948), the Whimbrel is a fairly common transient in the coastal area of Worcester County, but "rare in tidewater areas elsewhere in the Eastern Shore, Western Shore, and Upper Chesapeake sections." The highest one-day count in spring is 40 birds at Ocean City on May 15, 1906. Robbins and Van Velzen (1968) show the spring migration period in Maryland extending from April 21 to May 29, with a single early record on April 3. The peak period for spring migration is given as May 5 to May 25.

Our May 21 Whimbrel observation, therefore, is not only the first for Charles County, but the largest spring concentration recorded in Maryland.

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 Robbins, C. S. and W. T. Van Velzen. 1968. Field List of the Birds of Maryland. *Maryland Avifauna* 2, MOS, Baltimore.
 Stewart, R. E. and C. S. Robbins. 1948. Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia. N. Am. Fauna 62, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Route 2, Box 260J, Waldorf

COMING EVENTS

- Sept. 1 - Oct. 31 Banding stations in daily operation at Irish Grove Wildlife Sanctuary and at Damsite. Observers and assistants welcome.
- Sept. 1 KENT Monthly meeting, Chestertown. Film on Bald Eagle.
 9 BALTIMORE Lake Roland walk. Meet 9 a.m. at Robert E. Lee Park, footbridge below dam. Mrs. William Gerringer.
 11 BALTIMORE Cylburn Market Day, with MOS booth. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 12 MONTGOMERY Turf Farm trip. Meet 9 a.m., Potomac Shopping Center.
 12 BALTIMORE Twilight funneling of Chimney Swifts. St. Michaels Church in 6800 block of Belair Road, 6:30 to 7:30 p.m.
 16 ROSSMOOR Birds of the Norfolk area by James Eike. Rossmoor Club House, 8 p.m. All meetings held here.
 16 MONTGOMERY Fall Warblers by Dr. William Oberman. 8 p.m. at Perpetual Building Assn. Auditorium, 7401 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda. All meetings held here.
 18 BALTIMORE Sycamore Landing Turf Farm near Seneca. D. Holmes.
 18 BALTIMORE Shells by Mrs. Anthony Perlman. 10 a.m., Cylburn.
 19 MONTGOMERY C&O Canal, Seneca & Monument Knob. Carl W. Carlson.
 23 BALTIMORE Lake Roland walk. See Sept. 9 for time and place.
 24-26 BALTIMORE N.J. Audubon annual Cape May weekend. Mrs. Gerringer.
 24-26 MONTGOMERY Cape May weekend. Bob Hahn and Edward McKnight.
 25 BALTIMORE Banding demonstration, 625 Valley Lane, Towson, 8 a.m.
 25 PATUXENT Monthly meeting. 7:45 p.m., St. Philips Church parish hall, 6th & Main Sts., Laurel. All meetings held here.
 29 BALTIMORE Fall Dinner Meeting, 6:30 p.m. at Govans Presbyterian Church, 5826 York Rd. Reservations by Sept. 22 to Mrs. Louis J. Kratzer. Polar Bears by Dr. Vagn Flyger.
- Oct. 2 BALTIMORE Loch Raven. 8 a.m. at Box 311, Manor Rd. Wm. Corliss.
 6 KENT Monthly meeting, Chestertown. Clark Webster.
 7 BALTIMORE Lake Roland and Soldiers Delight. See Sept. 9.
 9 BALTIMORE South Mountain & Vic. 7 a.m., Hutzler's Westview parking lot, Rt. 40-West, east of Beltway. Wm. Corliss.
 9-11 MONTGOMERY Coastal Survey, Brigantine Refuge to Chincoteague.
 13 KENT Audubon Film, Inherit the Wild by Charles Mohr. 7:30 p.m. in Fine Arts Building, Washington College.
 16 MONTGOMERY Banding Demonstration, Piscataway Park. 8:30 a.m. at B&J Drive-In, Indian Head Pkwy and Brian Pt. Rd.
 16-17 BALTIMORE Annual Irish Grove Weekend. G. Cole & C. S. Robbins.
 21 ROSSMOOR Monthly Meeting featuring Rossmoor Bird Photographers.
 21 MONTGOMERY Ospreys by Jan Reese. 8 p.m., Perpetual Auditorium.

- Oct. 23 BALTIMORE Bombay Hook and Little Creek, Del. 7 a.m., Korvette's parking lot, Perring Plaza, Balto. Beltway exit 30.
 25 PATUXENT Monthly Meeting, 7:45 p.m., St. Philips parish hall.
 29 BALTIMORE Audubon Wildlife Film The Shandon Hills, Greg McMillan. Dumbarton Jr. High, W of 7000 blk York Rd, 8 p.m. \$1.50.
 31 MONTGOMERY Bombay Hook Refuge, Smyrna, Del. one-day trip.
 Dec. 18 through Jan. 2 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT PERIOD.

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